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EXERCISES AND PROBLEMS IN ENGLISH HISTORY

1485-1820

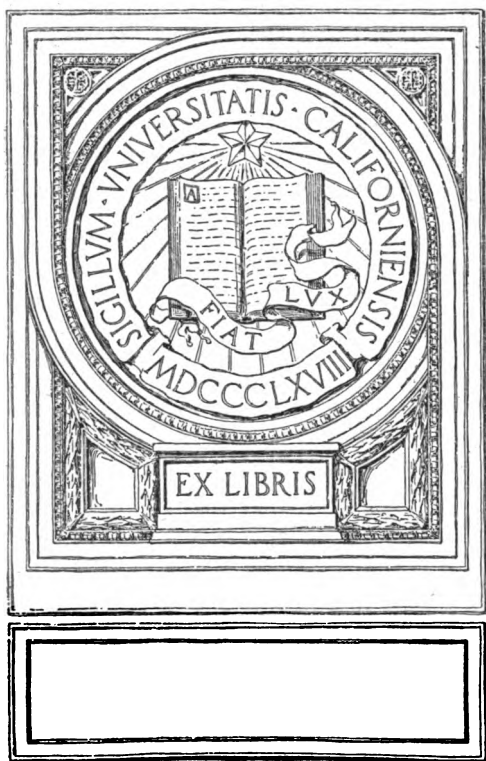
W. J. R. GIBBS

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EXERCISES AND PROBLEMS
IN
ENGLISH HISTORY
1485—1820
CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE aim of this scheme has been to present a type of exercise based on original sources which does not necessarily demand the essay form of answer and which thereby reduces the amount of correction, without sacrificing the worth of the problem. It will be seen that in many cases the questions can be answered either in a few sentences or in a tabular form. If preferred, however, most of the exercises can be arranged to give a connected answer. Chronological order has not been followed, in order to increase the efficacy of the scheme.

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W. J. R. G.

July 1913

ENGLISH HISTORICAL PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES, CHIEFLY BASED ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

1. I am a little afraid of writing to you, my dear Robert; not because I fear that your affection for me has been at all impaired by this great separation in time and space, but because you are now in that part of the world where the very walls are more learned and scholarly than the men are with us; so that what we are thinking here, fine, exquisite, tasteful, charming, cannot help seeming there, crude, poor and insipid. So you must understand that England expects to find you not only an expert jurist but also equally loquacious in Latin and Greek. But, you ask, how do you like our England? If you trust me at all, Robert, I assure you that I have never liked anything so much in all my life. I have found here a climate as pleasant as it is healthy; no end of kindness; and so much real learning, not commonplace and paltry, but profound accurate ancient Latin and Greek, that, save for the satisfaction of seeing it, I do not now so much care for Italy.

Say what you can of the writer of this letter and where he was situated at the time. Suggest the names of people to whom he may have been writing and where they were living. Date the letter as accurately as possible.

2. While other nations are always entering into leagues, and breaking and renewing them, the Utopians never enter a league with any nation. For what is the use of a league? they say. As though there were no natural tie between man and man! and as though anyone who despised this natural tie would, forsooth, regard mere words! They hold this opinion all the more strongly, because in that quarter of the world the leagues and treaties of princes are not observed as faithfully as they should be. For in Europe, and especially in those parts of it where the Christian faith and religion are professed, the sanctity of leagues is sacred and inviolate; partly owing to the justice and goodness of princes, and partly from their fear and reverence of the authority of the popes, who, as they themselves never enter obligations, which they do not religiously perform (!), command other princes under all circumstances to abide by *their* promises, and punish delinquents by pastoral censure and discipline. For indeed, with good reason, it would be thought a most scandalous thing for those whose peculiar designation is "the faithful," to be wanting in the faithful observance of treaties. But in those distant regions no faith is to be placed in leagues, even though confirmed by the most solemn ceremonies. Some flaw is easily found in their wording which is intentionally made ambiguous so as to leave a loophole through which the parties may break both their leagues and their faith. Which craft,—yes, *fraud* and *deceit*—if it were perpetrated with respect to a contract between private parties, they would indignantly denounce as sacrilege and deserving the gallows, whilst those who suggest these very things to princes, glory in being the

authors of them. Whence it comes to pass that justice seems altogether a plebeian and vulgar thing, quite below the dignity of royalty; or at least there must be two kinds of it, the one for the common people and the poor, very narrow and contracted, the other the virtue of princes, much more dignified and free, so that *that* only is unlawful to *them* which they don't *like*. The morals of princes being such in that region, it is not, I think, without reason that the Utopians enter into no leagues at all. Perhaps they would alter their opinion if they lived amongst us.

Summarize the attitude of the Utopians towards leagues between princes and contrast it with the attitude of European princes in the early sixteenth century. Illustrate your answer by historical references.

3. The fifth day of September began the King's visitation at Paul's and all images pulled down; and the ninth day of the same month the said visitation was at St Bride's and after that in divers other parish churches; and so all images pulled down through all England at that time, and all churches new whitelimed with the commandments written on the walls. And at that time was the bishop of London put into the Fleet, and was there more than eight days; and after him was the bishop of Winchester put there also.

At this same time was pulled up all the tombs, great stones, all the altars, with the stalls and walls of the

quire, and altars in the church that was sometime the Grey friars and sold.

- (1) Of what policy was this a part?
- (2) Who was the chief investigator?
- (3) Who are the bishops referred to and why are they punished?

4. When my father departed from Venice many years since to dwell in England, to follow the trade of marchandises, hee tooke mee with him to the citie of London, while I was very yong, yet hauing neuerthesse some knowledge of letters of humanitie, and of the Sphere. And when my father died in that time when newes were brought that Don Christopher Colonus Genuese *had discovered the coasts of India*, whereof was great talke in all the Court of King Henry the 7, who then raigned, insomuch that all men with great admiration affirmed it to be *a thing more diuine than humane, to sail by the West into the East where spices growe*, by a way that was neuer knowen before, by this fame and report there increased in my heart a great flame of desire to attempt some notable thing. And vnderstanding by reason of the Sphere, that if I should saile by way of the North-west, I should by a shorter tract come into India, I thereupon caused the king to be aduertised of my deuise, who immediately commanded two Caruels to bee furnished with all things appertayning to the voyage, which was as farre as I remember in the yeere 1496 in the beginning of Sommer. I began therefore to saile toward the North-west, not thinking to find any other land than that of Cathay, and from thence

to turne toward India, but after certaine dayes I found that the land ranne towards the North, which was to mee a great displeasure. Neuerthelesse, sayling along by the coast to see if I could finde any gulfe that turned, I found the land still continent to the 56 degree vnder the Pole. And seeing that there the coast turned toward the East, despairing to finde the passage, I turned backe againe, and sailed downe by the coast of that land toward the Equinoctiall (euer with intent to find the said passage to India) and came to that part of this firme lande which is nowe called Florida, where my victuals failing, I departed from thence and returned into England, where I found great tumults among the people, and preparations for warres by reason whereof there was no more consideration had to this voyage.

- (1) Say what you can of the writer of this passage.
- (2) Why were there "tumults among the people and preparations for warres"?
- (3) Say as accurately as possible the coast along which the writer sailed.
- (4) Comment on the phrases in italics.

5. I do consider that the said lands were taken away from the Churches aforesaid in time of schism, and that by unlawful means, such as are contrary both to the law of God and of the Church: for which cause my conscience doth not suffer me to detain them. And therefore I here expressly refuse, either to claim or retain those lands for mine: but with all my heart, freely and willingly, without all faction or condition, here and before God, I do surrender and relinquish the

said lands and possessions, or inheritances whatever; and renounce the same with this mind and purpose, that order and disposition thereof may be taken, as shall seem best liking to the pope, or his legate, to the honour of God, and the wealth of this our realm.

- (1) Who is here giving up claims?
- (2) What lands are being surrendered?
- (3) When was this done and with what results?

Give your reasons for your answers.

6. We do expressly renounce all exemption whereby, mediately or immediately, we are or have been subject to the bishop of Rome, highest prelate (as they call him), or to him by what name soever he is called, or to his church of Rome, and all his grants, privileges, gifts, whatsoever conferred; and we profess ourselves to be subjects and vassals to your majesty alone, and we do thereby submit ourselves and promise only to be subject thereunto. Neither will we by ourselves, or by any other interposed person or persons, pay or cause to be paid, to the said bishop of Rome, or to his messengers, orators, collectors or legates any procuration, pension, portion, taxes, or any other sum of moneys, by what name soever it is called.

Who took this oath, when, and why? Give reasons for your answers. What were the chief taxes usually paid to Rome at this time?

7. Two things do great hurt in this place, of the which I do now mean to speak; the one is a rumour

which runneth about the House, and this it is. "Take heed what you do, the Queen liketh not such a matter; whosoever preferreth it, she will be offended with him; on the contrary, her Majesty liketh such a matter; whosoever speaketh against it, she will be much offended with him." The other; sometimes a message is brought into the house, either commanding or inhibiting, very injurious to the freedom of speech and consultation.

- (1) What circumstances do you think gave rise to the foregoing remarks?
- (2) Suggest a likely author with dates (approx.).
- (3) How far was the opinion expressed that of the time?
- (4) What do you gather from the extract was the position of the Crown?

8. But that which moved him most was, that being a king that loved wealth and treasure, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate-vein, which disperseth that blood. And yet he kept state so far, as first to be sought unto. Wherein the *merchant-adventurers* likewise, being a strong company at that time, and well under-set with rich men, and good order, did hold out bravely; taking off the commodities of the kingdom, though they lay dead upon their hands for want of vent. At the last, commissioners met at London to treat. These concluded a perfect treaty, both of amity and intercourse, between the king and the *archduke*, containing articles both of state, commerce and free fishing. In this treaty there was an express article against the reception of the *rebels of either prince by other*. And it was expressly

comprised in the treaty, that it should extend to the territories of the *duchess dowager*.

- (1) What treaty is here referred to? Give (either in a tabulated or a connected form) the evidence for your opinion.
- (2) Who made this treaty, when and why?
- (3) Comment on the words in italics.

9. May it please your Highness that it may be enacted by authority, That one Act and Statute made in the first year of the reign of the late king, your Majesty's dear brother, intituled an Act against such persons as shall unreverently speak against the sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, commonly called the Sacrament of the Altar, and for the receiving thereof under both kinds, and all and every branches, clauses, and sentences therein contained, shall be revived and shall be in full force in such like manner and form as the same was at any time in the first year of the reign of the said late king.

- (1) Date this extract, giving your reasons.
- (2) Against whom would the revived "Act and Statute" be directed and why?
- (3) Why were the words "under both kinds" inserted?

10. Dear Sir,

It's our duty to sympathise in all mercies; and to praise the Lord together in chastisements or trials, that so we may sorrow together.

Truly England and the Church of God hath had a

great favour from the Lord, in this great Victory given unto us, such as the like never was seen since this War began. It had all the evidences of an absolute Victory obtained by the Lord's blessing upon the Godly Party principally. We never charged but we routed the enemy. The Left Wing, which I commanded, being our own horse, saving a few Scots in our rear, beat all the Prince's horse. God made them as stubble to our swords. We charged their regiments of foot with our horse, and routed all we charged. The particulars I cannot relate now; but I believe of Twenty-thousand the Prince hath not Four-thousand left. Give glory, all the glory, to God.

Suggest occasions on which the above could have been written, with the likely writers. Give your reasons for your choice.

11. Our humble suit then to your majesty is, that of these offences following, some may be removed, some amended, some qualified.

I. In the Church service. That the cross in baptism, interrogatories ministered to infants, confirmation as superfluous, may be taken away. The cap and surplice not urged. That divers terms of priests and absolution and some other used, with the ring in marriage, and such like in the book may be corrected. The longsomeness of service abridged. Church songs and music moderated to better edification: no ministers charged to teach their people to bow at the name of Jesus.

II. Concerning Church Ministers. That none hereafter be admitted to the ministry but able and

sufficient men and those to preach diligently, and especially upon the Lord's day.

- (1) Whose suit is this and to whom was it addressed? .
 - (2) What results came of its presentation?
 - (3) Why was paragraph II inserted?
- Give reasons for your answers.

12. We, your Majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled do in the first place (as in duty bound) return your Majesty our most humble and hearty thanks for your great care and conduct in suppressing the late rebellion. We further crave leave to acquaint your Majesty that we have with all duty and readiness taken into our consideration your Majesty's gracious Speech to us. And as to that part of it relating to the officers in the army not qualified for their employments, we do, out of our bounden duty, humbly represent to your Majesty that these officers cannot by law be capable of their employments, and that the incapacities they bring upon themselves that way can no way be taken off but by an Act of Parliament.

- (1) Date this as accurately as possible, giving reasons.
- (2) Why were these officers incapable of being employed?
- (3) What was the result of this remonstrance?

13. Whereas the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, have by their late Act intituled an Act of the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, for erecting an High Court of Justice for the trying and judging of Charles Stuart, King of England, authorised

and constituted us an High Court of Justice for the trying and judging of the said Charles Stuart for the crimes and treasons in the said Act mentioned; by virtue whereof the said Charles Stuart hath been three several times convented before this High Court where a charge of high treason and other high crimes was, on behalf of the people of England, exhibited against him, and read openly unto him, wherein he was charged, that he, being admitted King of England, and therein trusted with a limited power to govern by, and according to the law of the land, and not otherwise; yet, nevertheless, out of a wicked design to erect and uphold in himself an unlimited and tyrannical power to rule according to his will, and to overthrow the rights and liberties of the people, and to take away the foundations thereof, and of all redress and remedy of misgovernment, which by the fundamental constitutions of this kingdom were reserved on the people's behalf in the right and power of frequent and successive Parliaments; he, for accomplishment of such his designs, and for the protecting of himself and his adherents in his and their wicked practices, to the same end hath traitorously and maliciously levied war against the present Parliament, and the people therein represented; and that he hath thereby caused many thousands of the free people of this nation to be slain; and by divisions, parties, and insurrections within this land, by invasions from foreign parts, he hath not only maintained the said war both by sea and land, but also hath renewed, or caused to be renewed, the said war against the Parliament and good people of this nation in this present year 1648; and that he hath for that purpose given his commission to his son the Prince,

and others, whereby, many such as were by the Parliament entrusted and employed for the safety of this nation, being by him or his agents corrupted to the betraying of their trust, have had commission for the continuing and renewing of the war and hostility against the said Parliament and people: and that by the said cruel and unnatural war so levied, continued and renewed, much innocent blood of the free people of this nation hath been spilt, many families undone, the public treasure wasted, trade obstructed and miserably decayed, vast expense and damage to the nation incurred, and many parts of the land spoiled, some of them even to desolation; and that he still continues his commission to his said son, and other rebels and revolvers, both English and foreigners, and to the Irish rebels, from whom further invasions of this land are threatened by his procurement and on his behalf; and that all the said wicked designs were still carried on for the advancement and upholding of the personal interest of will, power, and pretended prerogative to himself and his family, against the public interest, common right, liberty, justice and peace of the people of this nation; and that he thereby hath been and is the occasioner, author, and continuer of the said unnatural, cruel and bloody wars, murders, damage [etc.]; whereupon the proceedings and judgment of this court were prayed against him, as a tyrant, traitor, and murderer, and public enemy to the Commonwealth, as by the said charge more fully appeareth.

Now, therefore, upon serious and mature deliberation of the premises, and considerations had of the notoriety of the matters of fact charged upon him as aforesaid, this Court is in judgment and conscience satisfied that

he is guilty of levying war against the said Parliament and people, and maintaining and continuing the same; for which in the said charge he stands accused, and by the general course of his government, counsels, and practices, before and since this Parliament began, this Court is fully satisfied in their judgments and consciences, that he has been and is guilty of the wicked design and endeavours in the said charge set forth. For all which treasons and crimes this Court doth adjudge that he, the said Charles Stuart, as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy to the good people of this nation, shall be put to death by the severing of his head from his body.

Examine and tabulate the chief heads of the charges made against Charles I as set forth in this "Sentence of the High Court of Justice." Which of these heads do you consider to be substantiated? Comment on the general tone of the document.

14. And spare your pleasure for A season,
And stody remedy by your awne Reason,
To sette your Realme in quyetnes,
That now ys in grete hevynes,
To se A Churle, a Bochers Curre,,
To Rayne and Rule in soche honour.
Hyt ys to hye, with-owte mesure;
Hys pryde hathe wastyd myche of your Treasure.

O gracious Kyng! Reuerte your mynde
from that Churle borne by kynde,
and from that vyle bochers Blode;
for he shall nevyr do your grace good.

he Blyndeth your grace with sotell Reason,
And vnder-myndyth yow by hye treason;
And yf your grace wold pleas to here,
hys falsed and treason shall Apere.

- (1) To whom does this refer? Give your evidence.
- (2) What conclusions can you draw as to the attitude of the writer and what may have caused him to take up that attitude?
- (3) Comment on the last four lines of the second versé.

15. Charles R.

Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc. To all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, greeting.

If the general distraction and confusion which is spread over the whole kingdom doth not awaken all men to a desire and longing that those wounds which have so many years together been kept bleeding, may be bound up, all we can say will be to no purpose; however, after this long silence, we have thought it our duty to declare how much we desire to contribute thereunto; and that as we can never give over the hope, in good time, to obtain the possession of that right which God and nature hath made our due, so we do make it our daily suit to the Divine Providence, that He will, in compassion to us and our subjects, after so long misery and sufferings, remit and put us into a quiet and peaceable possession of that our right, with as little blood and damage to our people as is possible; nor do we desire

more to enjoy what is ours, than that all our subjects may enjoy what by law is theirs, by a full and entire administration of justice throughout the land, and by extending our mercy where it is wanted and deserved.

And to the end that the fear of punishment may not engage any, conscious to themselves of what is past, to a perseverance in guilt for the future, by opposing the quiet and happiness of their country, in the restoration of King, Peers and people to their just, ancient and fundamental rights, we do, by these presents, declare, that we do grant a free and general pardon, which we are ready, upon demand, to pass under our Great Seal of England, to all our subjects, of what degree or quality soever, who, within forty days after the publishing hereof, shall lay hold upon this our grace and favour, and shall by any public act, declare their doing so, and that they return to the loyalty and obedience of good subjects; excepting only such persons as shall hereafter be excepted by Parliament, those only to be excepted. Let all our subjects, however faulty soever, rely upon the word of a King, solemnly given by this present declaration, that no crime whatsoever, committed against us or our royal father before the publication of this, shall ever rise in judgment, or be brought in question, against any of them, to the least endamage of them, either in their lives, liberties, or estates, or (as far forth as lies in our power) so much as to the prejudice of their reputations, by any reproach or term of distinction from the rest of our best subjects; we desiring and ordaining that henceforth all notes of discord, separation and difference of parties be utterly abolished among all our

subjects, whom we invite and conjure to a perfect union among themselves, under our protection, for the resettlement of our just rights and theirs in a free Parliament, by which, upon the word of a King, we will be advised.

And because the passion and uncharitableness of the times have produced several opinions in religion, by which men are engaged in parties and animosities against each other (which, when they shall hereafter unite in a freedom of conversation, will be composed or better understood), we do declare a liberty to tender consciences, and that no man shall be disquieted or called in question for differences of opinion in matter of religion, which do not disturb the peace of the kingdom; and that we shall be ready to consent to such an Act of Parliament, as, upon mature deliberation, shall be offered to us, for the full granting that indulgence.

And because, in the continued distractions of so many years, and so many and great revolutions, many grants and purchases of estates have been made to and by many officers, soldiers and others, who are now possessed of the same, and who may be liable to actions at law upon several titles, we are likewise willing that such differences, and all things relating to such grants, sales and purchases, shall be determined in Parliament, which can best provide for the just satisfaction of all men who are concerned.

And we do further declare, that we will be ready to consent to any Act or Acts of Parliament to the purposes aforesaid, and for the full satisfaction of all arrears due to the officers and soldiers of the army under the command of General Monk; and that they shall be received

into our service upon as good pay and conditions as they now enjoy.

[Declaration of Breda, April 14th, 1660.]

Give (either in a tabulated or connected form) the principles laid down in this declaration noting which were fulfilled during the reign and how and also which were violated and in what manner.

16. The king commending them [i.e. members of parliament] for their true and loving hearts, to the intent he might not aggravate the common people with paying of great taxes and sums of money—whom his mind was ever to keep in favour—would first exact money by a little and a little of the benevolent mind of the rich sort; and this kind of exaction was first excogitated by King Edward III. Therefore he consulted with his friends, to intent how to gather together a great sum of money, and published abroad that by their open gifts he would measure and search their benevolent hearts and loving minds towards him, so that he that gave most should be judged to be most loving friend, and he that gave little to be esteemed according to his gift. So by this means the king gathered innumerable sums of money, with some grudge of the people for the extremity shown by the commissioners in divers places.

- (1) Of whom was this written? Give your reasons.
- (2) What do you know concerning this method of raising money?
- (3) Give other instances of the use of this same method.

17. She is of low stature, with a red and white complexion, and very thin; her eyes are white and large, and her hair reddish; her face is round, with a nose rather low and wide; and were not her age on the decline, she might be called handsome rather than the contrary. She is not of a strong constitution, and of late she suffers from headache and serious affection of the heart. She is of very spare diet, and never eats till 1 or 2 p.m. although she rises at daybreak, when, after her prayers and hearing mass in private, she transacts business incessantly until after midnight, when she retires to rest; for she chooses to give audience not only to all the members of her Privy Council, and to hear from them every detail of public business, but also to all other persons who ask it of her. Her Majesty's countenance indicates great benignity and clemency, which are not belied by her conduct, for although she has had many enemies, and though so many of them were by law condemned to death, yet had the executions depended solely on her Majesty's will, not one of them perhaps would have been enforced; but deferring to her council in everything, she in this matter likewise complied with the wishes of others rather than with her own. She is endowed with excellent ability and more than moderately read in Latin literature, especially with regard to Holy Writ; and besides her native tongue she speaks Latin, French and Spanish and understands Italian perfectly, but does not speak it. She is also very generous, but not to the extent of letting it appear that she rests her chief claim to commendation on this quality.

She is so confirmed in the Catholic religion that although the King her brother and his council prohibited

her from having the mass celebrated according to the Roman Catholic ritual, she nevertheless had it performed in secret nor did ever chose by any act to assent to any other form of religion. Her Majesty takes pleasure in playing on the lute and spinet. But she seems to delight above all in arraying herself elegantly and magnificently and she wears much embroidery and gowns and mantles of cloth of gold and cloth of silver of great value, and changes every day. She also makes great use of jewels.

Either A

- (1) Tabulate a comparison and contrast between the character of Queen Mary as given in this extract with that of her sister Elizabeth.
- (2) What can you infer about the writer of this extract? Give your reasons for your inferences.
- (3) Date the extract as accurately as possible.
- (4) Do you disagree with any statements? If so which and why?

or B

Write a general criticism of the above extract introducing points concerning A 1—4.

18. A. Seeing that the common law for maintenance of the King's ordinary charge, hath given him such a complete revenue out of the interests and property of the subject, and provided also for sudden occasions, in so doing it hath secluded and secured the rest of the subject's estate from the King's power and pleasure; and consequently that the King hath not power upon any occasion at his pleasure to charge the estate of his subjects by impositions, tallages or taxes—for I hold

them all in one degree—or any other burden whatsoever, without the subject's free and voluntary assent and that in parliament.

B. It is said that an imposition may not be put upon a subject without parliament. That the King may impose upon a subject, I omit, for it is not here the question if the King may impose upon the subject or his goods. But the impost here is not upon a subject, but here it is upon a merchant who imports goods within the land, charged before the King; and at the time when the impost was imposed upon them, they were the goods of the Venetians and not the goods of a subject nor within the land; and so all the arguments for the subject fail.

Compare and contrast these two quotations. Suggest writers, give dates, say how far the opinions expressed were held in England and by whom. What effects had either of the statements?

19. May it please your most excellent Majesty, We, your humble, loving and faithful subjects, the Lords and Commons in this present parliament assembled, having of long time, to our intolerable grief, seen by how manifold, most dangerous and execrable practices, Mary, Queen of Scots, hath compassed the destruction of your Majesty's sacred and most royal person, and thereby not only to bereave us of the sincere and true religion of Almighty God, bringing us and this noble crown back again into the thralldom of the Romish tyranny, but also utterly to ruinate and overthrow the happy state and commonweal of this realm: and seeing also what insolent

boldness is grown in the heart of the same Queen, through your Majesty's former exceeding favours towards her; and thereupon weighing, with heavy and sorrowful hearts, in what continual peril of suchlike desperate conspiracies and practices your Majesty's most royal and sacred person and life is and shall be still, without any possible means to prevent it, so long as the said Scottish Queen shall be suffered to continue, and shall not receive that due punishment, which by justice and the laws of this your realm, she hath so often deserved; therefore We do most humbly beseech your most excellent Majesty that, as well in respect of the continuance of the true religion now professed amongst us and of the safety of your most royal person and estate, as in regard of the preservation and defence of us your most loving, dutiful and faithful subjects and the whole commonweal of this realm, it may please your Highness to take speedy order, that declaration of the same sentence and judgment be made and published by proclamation, and that thereupon direction be given for further proceedings against the said Scottish Queen: because upon advised and great consultation, we cannot find that there is any possible means to provide for your Majesty's safety, but by the just and speedy execution of the said Queen.

Summarize the arguments of parliament for the death of Mary Queen of Scots. How far were these arguments founded on fact?

20. The king was then thirty years of age, and past, one would think, the levities of youth and extravagances of pleasure. He had a good understanding, was

well acquainted with the state of affairs both at home and abroad, and had an easy affability and softness of temper that charmed all who came near him, until they were made sensible how little his good looks and kind words and fair promises, wherein he was liberal to excess, were to be depended on. His apprehension was quick, and his imagination and memory good, which enabled him to tell stories with a good grace; but these being sometimes too long, and sometimes too often repeated, made him become an everlasting talker. His compass of knowledge was very considerable; for he understood physic and chemistry, mechanics and navigation well, and the architecture of a ship a little more exactly than what became a prince. His sense of religion was so very small that he did not so much as affect the hypocrite; but at prayers and sacraments let everyone, by his negligent behaviour, see how little he thought himself concerned in these matters. His Popery he concealed to the last, but it would sometimes break out in the commendation of an infallible guide in matters of religion, and an implicit faith and submission in the people. His political notions were chiefly taken from the French Government; for a king that might be controlled or have his ministers called to an account by Parliament was, in his opinion, but a creature of the people and a king by name. His private opinion of people was very odd. He thought no man sincere, nor woman honest, out of principle; but that whenever they proved so, humour or vanity was at the bottom of it. No one, he fancied, served him out of love, and therefore he endeavoured to be quits with the world by loving others as little as he thought they loved him. But what

was the ruin of his reign, and of all his affairs, was his giving himself up to a mad range of pleasures from the very first, and at a time that required his utmost application.

What in this description of Charles II would apply equally well to his father, grandfather, brother?

21. You see, my comrades, that the power of the Most High is opposed to our efforts. You see that the valour and merits of Henry, most victorious of kings, are so joined with the favour of heaven that in our struggle against him all our might has been shattered and fails without effect. You see, moreover, our utter destitution and want, aye and to tell the plain truth, our absolute beggary. For, to confess the truth to you now, although I have put off paying you till to-day, really I have nothing left, no, not a penny; and I do not know where I am to get any money from, or what is to become of me. I am so assailed by fear and a bad conscience that I will indeed reveal in the clear light of truth my counsel, which hitherto I have concealed from you. Of a truth I am not the son of Edward as I told you I was, nor am I worthy of such high lineage. And all the signs and seasons I cleverly told of, I remembered from the time when I was a little fellow in the service of Edward the Jew and of the little son of King Edward in England; for my master was high in favour of King Edward and his children. Wherefore now spare me, I entreat you, and save your lives as best you can. For, for my part, I do not know whither to turn or to flee.

But in any case I have made up my mind to surrender to the King's grace rather than die.

- (1) Whose speech is this and to whom was it spoken?
 - (2) Date it as accurately as possible.
 - (3) How came the speaker in that destitute state?
- Show in each case on what you base your answers.

22. And be it enacted, That such ornaments of the church and of the ministers thereof shall be retained and be in use, as was in the Church of England by authority of parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI until other order shall be therein taken by the authority of the Queen's Majesty with the advice of her *commissioners appointed and authorized under the Great Seal of England for ecclesiastical causes.*

- (1) When and why was it necessary to enact the above? Give the time as accurately as possible with your reasons.
- (2) Comment on the phrase in italics.

23. Cromwell, our chief of men who, through a cloud
 Not of war only, but detractions rude,
 Guided by faith and matchless fortitude,
 To peace and truth thy glorious way hast plough'd,
 And on the neck of crowned fortune proud
 Hast rear'd God's trophies, and his work pursued,
 While Darwen stream, with blood of Scots imbrued,
 And Dunbar field, resounds thy praises loud,
 And Worcester's laureate wreath: Yet much remains
 To conquer still; peace hath her victories

No less renown'd than war, new foes arise
Threatening to bind our souls with secular chains:
Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their maw.

- (1) Date this as accurately as possible.
- (2) Explain the "new foes" and "hireling wolves."

24. Let judges also remember that, Solomon's throne was supported by lions on both sides; let them be lions, but yet lions under the throne, being circumspect, that they do not check or oppose any points of sovereignty.

Give illustrations of the carrying out of this principle. Suggest writers of the passage with your reasons for your choice.

25. Having the concurrence of eleven out of twelve, we think we may very well declare the opinion of the Court to be that the King may dispense in this case; and the judges go upon these grounds:

(1) That the Kings of England are sovereign princes; (2) That the laws of England are the King's laws; (3) That therefore 'tis an inseparable prerogative in the Kings of England to dispense with penal laws in particular cases and upon particular necessary reasons; (4) That of those reasons and those necessities the King himself is sole judge; and then, which is consequent upon all, (5) That this is not a trust invested in or granted to the King by the people, but the ancient remains of

the sovereign power and prerogative of the Kings of England, which never yet was taken from them, nor can be.

- (1) With how many of these grounds would (a) a Roman Catholic, (b) a Puritan minister turned out by the 1662 Act, (c) a M.P. belonging to the court or country party agree?
- (2) Should we consider the arguments true to-day?
- (3) Give instances of the exercising of the prerogative in the third heading.

26. A. I looked upon my lord of Strafford as a gentleman whose great abilities might make a prince rather afraid than ashamed to employ him in the greatest affairs of state.

For those were prone to create in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errors and many enemies; whereof he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a sphere and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations, which condensed by a popular odium, were capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity.

Though I cannot in my judgment approve all he did, driven it may be, by the necessities of times and the temper of that people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and rigour of actions; yet I could never be convinced of any such criminousness in him as willing to expose his life to the stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as after a long and fair hearing to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the lords, of whom scarce a third part were present when the bill passed that house. And for the house of commons, many, it is thought, were rather terrified to concur with the condemning party than satisfied that of right they ought to do so.

B. [The Earl of Strafford was] a man whom all men looked upon as one of the boldest and most impetuous instruments that the king had to advance any violent or illegal design. He had ruled Ireland, and some parts of England in an arbitrary manner, had endeavoured to subvert fundamental laws, to subvert parliaments, and to incense the king against them; he had also endeavoured to make hostility between England and Scotland: he had counselled the king to call over that Irish army of papists, which he had cunningly raised, to reduce England, as appeared by good testimony then present at the consultation. For which, and many other crimes alleged and proved against him in twenty-eight articles, he was condemned of high treason by the parliament. The commons by far the greater number cast him; the lords, after they had been satisfied in a full discourse by the King's solicitor, and the opinions of many judges delivered in their house, agreed likewise to the sentence of treason. The people universally cried out for justice.

- (1) What inferences can you draw from these two extracts as to the opinions of the writers?
- (2) Briefly contrast the two pieces and say which, if either, in your opinion gives his true character.

- 27.** When Rogers ruefully was brent ;
When Saunders did the like sustain ;
When faithful Farrer forth was sent
His life to lose, with grievous pain ;
When constant Hooper died the death
We wished for our Elizabeth.

To what does this refer? Who were Rogers, Saunders, Farrer and Hooper?

28. Your sheep that were wont to be so meek and tame, and so small eaters, now, as I hear say, be become so great devourers and so wild, that they eat up, and swallow down the very men themselves. They consume, destroy and devour whole fields, houses and cities. For look, in what parts of the realm doth grow the finest and therefore dearest wool, there noblemen and gentlemen, yea and certain abbots, holy men no doubt, not contenting themselves with the yearly revenues and profits, that were wont to grow to their forefathers and predecessors of their lands, nor being content that they live in rest in pleasure nothing profiting, yea much noying the weal public: leave no ground for tillage; they enclose all into pastures; they throw down houses; they pluck down towns and leave nothing standing but only the church, to be made a shee-house. And as though you lost no small quantity of ground by forests, chases, lawns, and parks, these good holy men turn all dwelling-places and all glebe land into desolation and wilderness. Therefore that one covetous and insatiable cormorant and very plague of his native country may compass about and enclose many thousands of acres of

ground together, with one pale or hedge ; the husbandmen be thrust out of their own ; or else either by coveyn and fraud, or by violent oppression they be put besides it, or by wrongs and injuries they be so wearied that they be compelled to sell all ; by one means therefore or by other, either by hook or crook they must needs depart away, poor, silly, wretched souls, men, women, husbands, wives, fatherless children, widows, woeful mothers with their young babes, and their whole household small in substance and much in number, as husbandry requireth many hands. Away they trudge, I say, out of their known and accustomed houses, finding no place to rest in ; all their accustomed stuff, which is very little worth—though it might well abide the sale—yet being suddenly thrust out, they be constrained to sell it for a thing of nought. And when they have wandered about till that be spent, what can they then else do but steal, and then justly, pardy, be hanged or else go about a-begging. And yet then also they be cast in prison as vagabonds, not because they go about and work not ; whom no man will set a-work, though they never so willingly proffer themselves thereto. For one shepherd or herdman is enough to eat up that ground with cattle, to the occupying whereof about husbandry many hands were requisite. And this is also the cause why victuals be now in many places dearer. Yea, besides this the price of wool is so risen that poor folks, which were wont to work it and make cloth thereof, be now able to buy none at all.

Examine carefully this extract from More's *Utopia* and give a short summary of the results of the increase of sheep runs.

Why did the sheep runs increase ?

29. A. There never was anything pleased me better, than seeing the enemy flying with a southerly wind to the northwards. With the grace of God, if we live, I doubt not, ere it be long, so to handle the matter with the Duke of Sidonia as he shall wish himself amongst his orange trees.

B. Sir,

I will not trouble you with any long letter ; we are at this present otherwise occupied than with writing. Upon Friday at Plymouth, I received intelligence that there were a great number of ships descried off the Lizard ; whereupon, although the wind was very scant, we first warped out of the harbour that night, and upon Saturday turned out very hardly, the wind being at South-west ; and about three of the clock in the afternoon, descried the Spanish fleet, and did what we could to work for the wind, which by this morning we had recovered, descrying their fleet to consist of 120 sail, whereof there are four galleasses and many ships of great burden.

At nine of the clock we gave them fight, which continued until one. In this fight we made some of them bear room to stop their leaks ; notwithstanding we durst not adventure to put in among them, their fleet being so strong. But there shall be nothing either neglected or unhazarded, that may work their overthrow.

C. Sir, for the love of God and our country, let us have with some speed some great shot sent us of all bigness ; and some powder with it.

D. God has given us so good a day in forcing the

enemy so far to the leeward as I hope in God the Prince of Parma and the duke of Sidonia shall not shake hands this few days; and whensoever they shall meet, I believe neither of them will greatly rejoice of this day's service. There must be great care taken to send us munition and victual whithersoever the enemy goeth.

- (1) Give as accurately as possible, the dates of these extracts from letters, suggest writers and places of writing.
- (2) What interesting facts do these extracts bring out concerning the events under discussion?

30. And in the meantime all endeavours possible were used to hinder the work of God in Ireland, and the progress of the work of God in Scotland; by continual intelligences and correspondences, both at home and abroad, from hence into Ireland, and from hence into Scotland. Persons were stirred up from our divisions and discomposure of affairs, to do all they could to ferment the war in both these places.

To add yet to our misery, whilst we were in this condition, we were in a foreign war. Deeply engaged in war with the Portuguese; whereby our trade ceased. And not only this, but we had a war with Holland; consuming our treasure, occasioning a vast burden upon the people. And at the same time also we were in a war with France. The advantages that were taken of the discontents and divisions among ourselves did also ferment that war, and at least hinder us of an honourable

peace; every man being confident we could not hold out long.

- (1) Concerning what period was this spoken?
- (2) Can you account for England being at war with so many nations at once?
- (3) What can you learn about the speaker?

31. A. Please it your lordship to be advertised, that we have been at St Edmund's Bury, where we found a rich shrine which was very cumbersome to deface. We have taken in the said monastery in gold and silver 5,000 marks and above, over and besides a well and rich cross with emeralds, as also divers and sundry stones of great value; and yet we have left the church, abbot and convent very well furnished with plate of silver necessary for the same. And forasmuch as we be credibly informed that there died of late two monks at Ely—whether they died of the sickness or no, we know not as yet—and there hath been great death in the town, notwithstanding we intend to make further search therein, so that if we find not the matter too much dangerous, we will proceed, and else not until your pleasure be known therein. And this present day we depart from Bury towards Ely and we assure your lordship the abbot and convent be very well contented with everything we have done there, as knoweth God, who preserve your lordship.

B. Right honourable Sir,

I humbly recommend me to your mastership with my daily prayer for your goodness showed to me, beseeching you in the way of charity of your good

continuance of the same. And whereas I have been informed it should be your pleasure that I should send forty pounds to your mastership, by the which you might sooner stay mine adversity and trouble, which is daily wrought against me for my offices; the said forty pounds I have sent you by this bearer, humbly beseeching your mastership to use it as you shall think best for my quietness in Christ; and that I may have of the King's grace or of your mastership a protection that my ordinary have no such stroke in my house as he hath had, to the disorder of me and mine, and you shall be looked upon therefore at your pleasure; and I shall as I am erst bounden daily pray for your mastership, whom our Lord God have in his blessed keeping with prosperous long life and increase of honour.

At Leicester abbey the 9th day of July, by your daily bedeman.

RICHARD. (Abbot of the same.)

- (1) To whom are these two letters addressed?
- (2) Who wrote the first? Give reasons.
- (3) What motives led to the writing of the second?
- (4) Why had the writers of the first taken money and jewels from the monastery?

32. A. And that also it may likewise please your Highness that it may be established and enacted, That such jurisdictions, privileges, superiorities and pre-eminences, spiritual and ecclesiastical, as by any spiritual or ecclesiastical power or authority hath heretofore been

or may lawfully be exercised or used for the visitation of the ecclesiastical state and persons, and for reformation, order, and correction of the same and of all manner of errors, heresies, schisms, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities, shall for ever be united and annexed to the imperial crown of this realm; and that your Highness shall have full power and authority to assign, name and authorize, when and as often as your Highness, your heirs or successors, shall think meet and convenient, such persons, being natural-born subjects to your Highness, as your Majesty shall think fit, to exercise, use, occupy and execute under your Highness, all manner of jurisdictions, privileges and pre-eminences, in any wise touching or concerning any spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction within these your realms of England and Ireland, or any other your Highness' dominions or countries.

B. Was sealed at our office the constitution of certain commissioners to take upon them the full power of all Ecclesiastical affairs; it had faculty to inspect and visit all Bishops' dioceses, to change what laws and statutes they should think fit to alter among the colleges, though founded by private men, to punish, suspend, fine or give oaths, and call witnesses. The main drift was to suppress zealous preachers.

Did the constitution of the High Commission Court of James II's time, to which the second extract refers, confer more or less unlimited powers than that of Elizabeth to which the first extract refers?

33. He had received from nature a far better understanding, a far stronger will, and a far keener and firmer temper than his father's. He had inherited his father's political theories, and was much more disposed than his father to carry them into practice. He was like his father a zealous episcopalian. He was moreover, what his father had never been, a zealous Arminian, and though no Papist, liked a Papist much better than a Puritan. His taste in literature and art was excellent, his manner dignified, though not gracious, his domestic life without blemish. Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters and is the chief stain on his memory. He was, in truth, impelled by an incurable propensity to dark and crooked ways

Whose character is portrayed here? Do you consider it a faithful portraiture? Give your reasons.

34. His behaviour was solemn and serious, seldom cheerful, and that but with a few. He spoke little and very slowly and most commonly with a disgusting dryness, which was his character at all times, except in a day of battle, for then he was all fire, though without passion. He spoke Dutch, French, English, and German equally well, so that he was well fitted to command armies composed of several nations. His strength lay rather in a true discerning and a sound judgment than in imagination or innovation.

Whose portrait is here given? Justify your choice by quoting from the passage.

35. I laboured nothing more than that the external public worship of God—too much slighted in most parts of the kingdom—might be preserved, and that with as much decency and uniformity as might be; being still of opinion that unity cannot long continue in the church when uniformity is shut out of the church door.

- (1) Suggest a likely writer of the above, with dates.
- (2) Say how he would have tried to carry out his views.
- (3) Were these views popular?
- (4) Who “slighted” the “external public worship of God”?

36. If the King had applied himself to business, and had pursued those designs which he studied to retrieve all the rest of his reign, when it was too late, he had probably in those first transports carried everything that he could have desired either as to revenue or power. But he was so given up to pleasure that he devolved the management of all his affairs on the Earl of Clarendon, who, as he had his breeding in the law, so he had all along declared himself for the ancient liberties of England as well as for the rights of the Crown. He resolved not to stretch the prerogative beyond what it was before the wars, and would neither set aside the Petition of Right nor endeavour to raise the Courts of the Star Chamber or the High Commission again, which could easily have been done if he had set about it. He took care, indeed, to have the things that were extorted by the Long Parliament from King Charles I to be repealed. And since the dispute of the power of the militia was the most important and the most insisted on, he was very earnest to have that clearly determined

for the future. But as to all the acts relating to property or the just limitation of the prerogative, such as the matter of the ship-money, the tonnage and poundage, and the Habeas Corpus Act, he did not touch on these. And as for the standing revenue, £1,200,000 a year was all that he asked; and though it was much more than any of our kings had formerly, yet it was readily granted. This was to answer all the ordinary expense of the Government. It was believed that if two millions had been asked he could have carried it. But he had no mind to put the King out of the necessity of having recourse to his Parliament. The King came afterwards to believe that he could have raised both his authority and revenue much higher, but that he had no mind to carry it farther or to trust him too much.

- (1) What do you learn from this extract as to the attitude of parliament to the King and the policy of Clarendon?
- (2) Account for this attitude.
- (3) What was the "Militia dispute"?

37. This quest [i.e. committee of enquiry] was so zealous and fervent in the execution of this statute, that they among themselves thought it not only sufficient to enquire of the offenders of the said statute, but also by their fine wits and willing minds, they invented to enquire of certain branches of the same statute as they termed it; which was not only to enquire who spake against masses, but who they were that seldom came unto them; and also not only who denied the Sacrament to be Christ's very natural body, but also who

held not up their hands at sacring time, and knocked not on their breasts. And they not only enquired who offended in [these things] but also who came seldom to the church, who took no holy bread nor holy water, who read the Bible in the church, or in communication contemned priests or images in the churches.

- (1) From this extract what Act of Parliament do you gather the "quest" had to carry out?
- (2) Give the date of the sitting of the quest.
- (3) Who would be brought before it and why?

38. But a few years ago
As we very well know
He scarce had a guinea his fob in.
But by bribing of friends
To serve his dark ends
Now worth a full million is Robin.
As oft hath he said
That our debts should be paid
And the nation be eased of her throbbing;
Yet on tick we still run
For the true sinking fund
Is the bottomless pocket of Robin.

- (1) To whom does this refer? About when was it written?
- (2) What would be the writer's views concerning "Robin"?
- (3) How far are these views correct?
- (4) What was the "throbbing" referred to?

39. We, the knights, citizens and burgesses in this present Parliament assembled, taking into our most serious consideration the present state of these three

nations, joined and united under your Highness' protection, cannot but in the first place, with all thankfulness, acknowledge the wonderful mercy of Almighty God in delivering us from that tyranny and bondage, both in our spiritual and civil concerns, which the late King and his party designed to bring us under, and pursued the effecting thereof by a long and bloody war; and also that it hath pleased the same gracious God to preserve your person in many battles, to make you an instrument for preserving our peace, although environed with enemies abroad, and filled with turbulent, restless and unquiet spirits in our own bowels, that as in the treading down the common enemy, and restoring us to peace and tranquillity, the Lord hath used you so eminently, and the worthy officers and soldiers of the army (whose faithfulness to the common cause, we and all good men shall ever acknowledge, and put a just value upon): so also that He will use you and them in the settling and securing our liberties as we are men and Christians, to us and our posterity after us, which are those great and glorious ends which the good people of these nations have so freely, with the hazard of their lives and estates, so long and earnestly contended for: we consider likewise the continual danger which your life is in, from the bloody practices both of the malignant and discontented party (one whereof, through the goodness of God, you have been lately delivered from), it being a received principle among them, that no order being settled in your lifetime for the succession in the Government, nothing is wanting to bring us into blood and confusion, and them to their desired ends, but the destruction of your person; and in case things should

thus remain at your death, we are not able to express what calamities would in all human probability ensue thereupon, which we trust your Highness (as well as we) do hold yourself obliged to provide against, and not to leave a people, whose common peace and interest you are entrusted with, in such a condition as may hazard both, especially in this conjuncture, when there seems to be an opportunity of coming to a settlement upon just and legal foundations: upon these considerations, we have judged it a duty incumbent upon us, to present and declare these our most just and necessary desires to your Highness.

- (1) From this preamble to a Commonwealth Bill what summary could you draw up of the different clauses?
- (2) Can you date this accurately?
- (3) Supposing that you did not *know* that this was taken from a Commonwealth Bill, what evidence would tend to make you *think* it was of that period?

40. Every meeting for radical reform was not merely a seditious attempt to undermine the constitution and government by bringing it into contempt, but it was an overt act of treasonable conspiracy against that constitution of Government, including the King as its head and bound by his coronation oath to maintain it.

- (1) Suggest occasions on which the above words were written or spoken.
- (2) What conclusions do you draw as to the author?
- (3) Were these views popular?

41. He is of low origin and has two brothers, one of whom holds an untitled benefice, and the other is pushing his fortune. He rules both the King and the entire kingdom. On my first arrival in England he used to say to me, "His Majesty will do so and so." Subsequently, by degrees, he forgot himself, and commenced saying, "We shall do so and so." At this present he has reached such a pitch that he says, "I shall do so and so." He is about 46 years old, very handsome, learned, and extremely eloquent, of vast ability and indefatigable. He alone transacts the same business as that which occupies all the magistracies, offices and councils of Venice, both civil and criminal, and all state affairs likewise are managed by him, let their nature be what it may. He is thoughtful and has the reputation of being extremely just. He is in very great repute, seven times more so than if he were Pope.

Who is here described? Tabulate your evidence. Do you consider the description faithful? What can you learn from the extract concerning the writer? About when was it written?

42. Most gracious and dread Sovereign : We, your Majesty's most humble and loyal subjects now assembled in parliament, finding how ill your Majesty's goodness hath been requited by princes of different religion, who even in time of treaty have taken opportunities to advance their own ends, tending to the subversion of religion, and disadvantage of your affairs and the estate of your children ; by reason whereof your ill-affected

subjects at home, the popish recusants, have taken too much encouragement, and are dangerously increased in their number and in their insolences, we cannot but be sensible thereof, and therefore humbly represent what we conceive to be the causes of so great and growing mischiefs, and what to be the remedies.

1. The vigilancy and ambition of the Pope of Rome and his dearest son ; the one aiming at as large a temporal monarchy, as the other at a spiritual supremacy. 2. The devilish positions and doctrines whereon popery is built and taught with authority to their followers, for the advancement of their temporal ends. 3. The distressed and miserable estate of the professors of our religion in foreign parts. 4. The disastrous accidents to your Majesty's children abroad. 5. The strange confederacy of the princes of the popish religion. 6. The great and many armies raised and maintained at the charge of the King of Spain, the chief of that league. 7. The expectation of the popish recusants of the match with Spain, and feeding themselves with great hopes of the consequences thereof. [8. ...] 9. Their (i.e. popish recusants) open and usual resort to the houses and, which is worse, to the chapels of foreign ambassadors. [10. ...] 11. The education of their children in many several seminaries and houses of their religion in foreign parts, appropriated to the English fugitives.

The remedies against these growing evils, which in all humility we offer unto your most excellent Majesty, are these : 1. That, seeing this inevitable necessity has fallen upon your Majesty which no wisdom or providence of a peaceable and pious king can avoid, your Majesty would not omit this just occasion, speedily and

effectually to take your sword into your hand. 2. That, once undertaken upon so honourable and just grounds, your Majesty would resolve to pursue and more publicly avow the aiding of those of our religion in foreign parts. 3. That your Majesty would propose to yourself to manage this war with the best advantage, by a diversion or otherwise, as in your deep judgment should be found fittest; and not to rest upon a war in these parts only, which will consume your treasure and discourage your people. 4. That the bent of this war and point of your sword may be against that prince (whatsoever opinion of potency he hath), whose armies and treasures have first diverted and since maintained the war. [5. ...] 6. That, to frustrate their (i.e. popish recusants) hopes for a future age, our most noble prince may be timely and happily married to one of our own religion. 7. That the children of the nobility and gentry of this kingdom and of others ill-affected and suspected in their religion, now beyond the seas, may be forthwith called home by your means, and at the charge of their parents or governors.

- (1) Date this petition of parliament as accurately as possible.
- (2) Why was it necessary?
- (3) What were the disastrous accidents mentioned in No. 4 of the 'mischiefs'?
- (4) What conclusions can you draw as to the attitude of the crown and parliament towards foreign affairs?

43. A. A coffee-house is a lay conventicle, good-fellowship turned puritan, ill-husbandry in masquerade, whither people come, after toping all day, to purchase,

at the expense of their last penny, the reputé of sober companions. A Rota [club] room, that, like Noah's Ark, receives the animals of every sort, from the precise diminutive band, to the hectoring cravat and cuffs in folio; a nursery for training up the smaller fry of virtuosi in confident tattling, or a cabal of kittling [inexperienced] critics that have only learned to spit and mew; a mint of intelligence, that, to make each man his pennyworth, draws out into petty parcels, what the merchant receives in bullion: he, that comes often, saves twopence a week in Gazettes, and has his news and his coffee for the same charge; it is an exchange, where haberdashers of political small-wares meet, and mutually abuse each other, and the public, with bottomless stories and headless notions; the rendezvous of idle pamphlets, and persons more idly employed to read them; a high court of justice, where every little fellow in a camlet¹ cloak takes upon him to transpose affairs both in church and state, to show reasons against acts of parliament, and condemn the decrees of general councils.

B. In brief, it is undeniable, that, as you have here the most civil, so it is, generally, the most intelligent society; the frequenting whose converse, and observing their discourses and deportment, cannot but civilise our manners, enlarge our understandings, refine our language, teach us a generous confidence and handsome mode of address, and brush off that clownish kind of modesty frequently incident to the best natures, which renders them sleepish and ridiculous in company.

¹ Camlet=an imitation of an oriental fabric originally made from the hair of goats as the Angora goat.

So that, upon the whole matter, spite of the idle sarcasms and paltry reproaches thrown upon it, we may, with no less truth than plainness, give this brief character of a well-regulated coffee-house (for our pen disdains to be an advocate for any sordid holes, that assume that name to cloak the practice of debauchery), that it is the sanctuary of health, the nursery of temperance, the delight of frugality, an academy of civility, and free-school of ingenuity.

From these two extracts from accounts of coffee-houses, draw up a list of arguments for and against coffee-houses in general.

When were coffee-houses common in England, and what functions in national life did they fulfil?

44. His power, as it was not acquired, so neither was it exercised in an ordinary manner. With very little parliamentary and with less court influence, he swayed both at court and in parliament with an authority unknown before to the best supported ministers. He was called to the ministry by the advice of the people; and what is more, he held it with approbation; and under him, for the first time, administration and popularity were seen united. Under him Great Britain carried on the most successful war in which she was ever engaged, alone, and unassisted, with greater splendour, and with more success than she had ever enjoyed at the head of the most powerful alliances. Alone this island seemed to balance the rest of Europe.

In the conduct of the war he never suffered the enemy to breathe, but overwhelmed them with reiterated

blows, and kept up the alarm in every quarter. The French, dazzled as it were by the multitude and celerity of his enterprises, seemed to have lost all power of resistance. In short, he revived the military genius of our people; he supported our allies; he extended our trade; he raised our reputation; he augmented our dominions.

Of whom was this written? Give your evidence. Explain the last sentence (and any others that you think necessary) in the light of your choice.

45. My dear Brother,

I would you knew—though not felt—the extreme dolour that overwhelms my mind, for that miserable accident which, far contrary to my meaning, hath befallen. I have now sent this kinsman of mine whom ere now it hath pleased you to favour, to instruct you truly of that which is too irksome for my pen to tell you. I beseech you that, as God and many more know how innocent I am in this case, so you will believe me that if I had bid aught I would have abided by it. I am not so base-minded that fear of any living creature or prince should make me afraid to do what were just or make me deny the same. I am not of so base a lineage, nor carry so vile a mind. But, as not to disguise fits not a king, so will I never dissemble my actions, but cause them show even as I meant them. Thus assure yourself of me, that as I know this was deserved, yet if I had meant it, I would never lay it on others' shoulders, no more will I damnify myself, that thought it not.

The circumstance may it please you to have of this bearer. And for your part, think you have not in the world a more loving kinswoman, nor a more dear friend than myself: nor any that will watch more carefully to preserve you and your estate. And who shall otherwise persuade you, judge them more partial to others than you. And thus in haste I leave to trouble you: beseeching God to send you a long reign.

Your most assured loving sister and cousin,

ELIZAB. R.

- (1) Date this letter.
- (2) To whom was it written and why? Give your reasons.
- (3) Comment on the tone of the letter.

46. Within six days following was the King truly certified that there was a new insurrection made by the Northern men, which had assembled themselves into a huge and great army of warlike men, and well appointed both with captains, horse, harness and artillery to the number of 40,000 men, which had encamped themselves in Yorkshire. And these men had each of them to other bound themselves by their oath to be faithful and obedient to his captain; they also declared by their proclamations solemnly made that this their insurrection, should extend no farther but only to the maintenance and defence of the faith of Christ and deliverance of Holy Church, sore decayed and oppressed, and also for the furtherance as well of private as public matters in the realm, touching the wealth of all the King's poor subjects. They named this, their seditious and traitorous voyage, an holy and blessed pilgrimage. They also

had certain banners in the field, whereupon was painted Christ hanging on the Cross on one side and the chalice with a painted cake in it on the other side, with divers other banners of like hypocrisy and feigned sanctity. The soldiers also had a certain cognisance or badge embroidered or set upon the sleeves of their coats, which was the similitude of the five wounds of Christ, and in the midst thereof was written the name of Our Lord ; and this, the rebellious garrison of Satan, with his false and counterfeited signs of holiness set forth and decked themselves, only to delude and deceive the simple and ignorant people.

- (1) To what does this refer? How do you arrive at your conclusions?
- (2) What can you infer about the attitude of the writer towards the movement and his opinions?

47. A. The President of Magdalen College in Oxford being dead, the King sent a mandamus to them to choose the Bishop of Oxford to succeed him ; but their answer was *locus plenus est*. The King coming to Oxford, told them that the Church of England men did not use him well, that they had behaved neither like gentlemen nor good subjects, and bid them go presently back to their election and choose the said Bishop, or they should feel how heavy a hand the King had. They went, but returned this answer : they could not make a new choice without committing wilful perjury.

It was generally observed in this progress that the King courted the Dissenters, and discouraged those of the Church of England. The Papists not being numerous enough to contest with the Church of England, he

thought to make that party the stronger by gaining to it the Dissenters, whom he baited with liberty of conscience.

B. The Commissioners did, upon the refusal of the fellows of Magdalen College to own their power or the Bishop of Oxford to be their president, actually expel about 25 fellows, and ordered their names to be struck out of their books.

C. Much expectation of several great men declaring themselves Papists. Lord Tyrconnel gone to succeed the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland¹, to the astonishment of all sober men, and to the evident ruin of the Protestants in that kingdom, as well as of its great improvement going on. Much discourse that all the white staff Officers [i.e. those attached to the Treasury] and others should be dismissed for adhering to their religion. Popish Justices of the Peace established in all counties of the meanest of the people.

D. The Pope's Nuncio being to make his public entry at Windsor with great solemnity, and the Duke of Somerset, being in waiting, refused to attend us that ceremony; for which he was forbid coming to Court and lost all his places. Five of the six gentlemen of the privy chamber in waiting were put out of their employments for the same cause.

- (1) From these extracts what do you gather was the King's policy and who was that King?
- (2) What was the object of that policy and would it be generally liked?
- (3) Mention any other methods adopted to further that policy.

¹ [Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.]

48. And upon such dispraise as his grace did give unto the said book I delivered the Pope's bull and his brief, brought in my charge opportune, and with the which the King was well contented: here at length showing unto me that it was very joyous to have these tidings from the Pope's Holiness at such time as he had taken upon him the defence of Christ's Church with his pen, before the receipt of the said tidings; and that he will make an end of his book within these [few weeks]; and desiring your grace to provide that within the same space all such as be appointed to examine Luther's books may be congregated together for his highness' perceiving.

Explain the incidents referred to here. Give the date.

49. I. To the intent that idle and loitering persons and valiant beggars may be avoided, and the impotent, feeble and lame, which are the poor in very deed, should be hereafter relieved and well provided for: be it enacted, That the Statute made in the twenty-second year of the late King of famous memory, Henry the Eighth, and also the Statute made in the third and fourth years of the reign of the famous King Edward the Sixth, concerning beggars, vagabonds and idle persons, shall stand in their full force and effect, and shall be also from henceforth justly and truly put in execution.

II. And further be it enacted, That yearly upon the Sunday next after the feast day of the Nativity of St John Baptist, commonly called Midsummer Day, in

every borough the mayor or other head officers for the time being, and in every other parish of the country the parson and churchwardens shall have written in a register as well the names of the inhabitants and householders within their city or parish, as also the names of all such impotent, aged and needy persons as be within their city or parish, which are not able to live of themselves nor with their own labour; and shall openly in the church and quietly after divine service call the said householders and inhabitants together and shall appoint yearly two able persons or more, to be gatherers and collectors of the charitable alms of all the residue of the people inhabiting in the parish whereof they be chosen collectors for the relief of the poor: which collection the Sunday next after their election, or the Sunday following, if need require, when the people are at the church at divine service, shall gently ask and demand of every man and woman what they of their charity will be contented to give weekly towards the relief of the poor, and the same to be written in the said register: and the said gatherers shall justly gather and truly distribute the same charitable alms weekly to the said poor and impotent persons without fraud, covin, favour or affection, and after such sort that the more impotent may have the more help, and such as can get part of their living to have the less, and by the discretion of the collectors to be put in such labour as they be fit and able to do, but none to go or sit openly a-begging upon pain limited in the aforesaid statutes.

VII. And be it further enacted, That if any person, being able to further this charitable work, do obstinately refuse reasonably to give towards the help and relief of

the poor, or do wilfully discourage other from so charitable a deed, the parson and churchwardens of the parish wherein he dwelleth shall then gently exhort him towards the relief of the poor; and if he will not so be persuaded, then the bishop of the diocese shall send for him, to induce him by charitable means to extend his charity to the poor, and if the person so sent for shall obstinately refuse to give weekly to the relief of the poor according to his abilities, then the bishop shall have authority to commit the said obstinate person to prison.

Summarize the main ideas relating to the relief of the poor as set forth in this extract from the Elizabethan poor law.

50. I. That the Earl of Clarendon hath designed a standing army to be raised, and to govern the kingdom thereby; advised the King to dissolve the present parliament; to lay aside all thoughts of parliament for the future; to govern by military power.

II. That he hath, in hearing of many of his Majesty's subjects, falsely and seditiously said, the King was in his heart a Papist, Popishly-affected; or words to that effect.

XI. That he advised and effected the Sale of Dunkirk to the French King, being Part of his Majesty's Dominions.

XVI. That he hath deluded and betrayed his Majesty and the Nation in foreign Treaties and Negotiations relating to the late War.

Give, either in a tabulated or connected form, the grounds the Commons had for bringing each of these charges against the Earl of Clarendon.

51. Of many of which we hope that now when they shall see that such things as they have proposed for alteration prove upon trial so weakly grounded as deserve not admittance, they will out of their own judgments conform themselves. But if our hope fail us, we must advertise them that our duty towards God requireth at our hands that what untractable men do not perform upon admonition they must be compelled unto by authority. And yet by advice of our council and opinion of the bishops we have thought good to give to all ministers disobedient to the orders of the church until the last day of November to bethink themselves of the course they will hold therein.

The above is taken from a proclamation. Who issued it and when? What effects did it have? Give your reasons.

52. Act for the Settlement of Ireland, 1652.

Whereas the parliament of England, after the expense of much blood and treasure for suppression of the horrid rebellion in Ireland, have by the good hand of God upon their undertakings, brought that affair to such an issue, as that a total reducement and settlement of that nation may, with God's blessing, be speedily effected, to the end therefore that the people of that

nation may know that it is not the intention of the Parliament to extirpate that whole nation, but that mercy and pardon, both as to life and estate, may be extended to all husbandmen, ploughmen, labourers, artificers, and others of the inferior sort, in manner as is hereafter declared; they submitting themselves to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, and living peaceably and obediently under their government; and that others also of a higher rank and quality may know the Parliament's intention concerning them, according to the respective demerits and considerations under which they fall; be it enacted and declared by this present Parliament, and by the authority of the same that all and every person and persons of the Irish nation, comprehended in any of the following qualifications, shall be liable unto the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned and contained, or be made capable of the mercy and pardon therein extended respectively, according as is hereafter expressed and declared....

- (1) Make a list of the "qualifications" which you think would be found in the Act of which this is the Preamble.
- (2) What was the "horrid rebellion" mentioned and how was it suppressed?

53. Now was the first blow given by Sir Robert Holmes and Lord Ossory, in which we received little save blows and a worthy reproach for attacking our

neighbours ere any war was proclaimed, and then pretending the occasion to be that some time before the *Merlin* yacht chancing to sail through the whole fleet, their Admiral did not strike to that trifling vessel. Surely this was a quarrel slenderly grounded, and not becoming Christian neighbours. We are like to thrive accordingly. Lord Ossory several times deplored to me his being engaged in it. There is no doubt but we should have surprised this exceeding rich fleet had not the avarice and ambition of Holmes and Spragge separated themselves and wilfully divided our fleet, on presumption that either of them was strong enough to deal with the convoy without joining; but they so warmly plied our divided fleets that whilst in conflict the merchants sailed away and got safe into Holland. A few days before this the Treasurer of the Household, Sir Thomas Clifford, hinted to me, as a confidant, that His Majesty would shut up the Exchequer; "but," says he, "it will soon be open again and everybody satisfied"; for this bold man, who had been the sole adviser of the King to invade that sacred stock (though some pretend it was Lord Ashley's counsel, then Chancellor of the Exchequer), was so over-confident of the success of this unworthy design against the Smyrna merchants as to put His Majesty on an action which not only lost the hearts of his subjects, and ruined many widows and orphans whose stocks were lent him, but the reputation of his Exchequer for ever, it being before in such credit that he might have commanded half the wealth of the nation. The credit of this bank being thus broken did exceedingly discontent the people, and never did His Majesty's affairs prosper to any purpose after that, for

as it did not supply the expense of the meditated war, so it melted away, I know not how.

- (1) To what does this refer?
- (2) Does the writer approve of the action narrated?
- (3) Whose influence, direct or indirect, prompted this action?
- (4) Comment on and explain the "Shutting up of the Exchequer."
- (5) What contrary effect to that expected did this shutting up have?

54. Whereas divers Jesuits, Seminaries and Popish priests daily do draw many of his Majesty's subjects from the true service of Almighty God and the religion established within this realm to the Romish religion and from their loyal obedience to his Majesty, and have of late secretly persuaded divers recusants and Papists to commit most damnable treasons, tending to the overthrow of God's true religion, the destruction of his Majesty and his royal issue, and the overthrow of the whole state and commonwealth, if God of His goodness and mercy had not within a few hours before the intended time of the execution thereof revealed and disclosed the same; wherefore to discover and prevent such secret damnable conspiracies and treasons as hereafter may be put in use by such evil-disposed persons, if remedy be not therefore provided; be it enacted, That such persons as shall first discover to any justice of peace any recusant or other person which shall entertain or relieve any Jesuit, Seminary or Popish

priest, or shall discover any mass to have been said and the priest that said the same, within three days next after the offence committed, and that by reason of such discovery any of the said offenders be taken and convicted or attainted, that then the person which had made such discovery shall not only be freed from the penalty of any law for such offence, if he be an offender therein, but also have the third part of the forfeiture of all such sums of money which shall be forfeited for such offence.

- (1) Date this statute as accurately as possible, giving your evidence.
- (2) Of what policy was this statute a part and why was that policy adopted?

55. Monsieur le Cardinal,

If I have delayed writing to you until now, it has been owing to the strange and unaccountable proceedings of the King, my good father and brother towards me. I cannot however persuade myself that your intentions were otherwise than good, *knowing the care and solicitude you have always shown in our mutual affairs*, and therefore will not withdraw that trust and confidence I have always had in you, begging you will exert yourself to maintain and increase the friendship and affection which have hitherto existed between my good brother and myself, as you will see by the letter which I have just written, and which my ambassadors have orders to place in his hands; in doing which I shall have occasion to know and appreciate your good

intentions, just as you will also judge by the signature affixed, that mine are equally good and true.

Your true friend,

CHARLES.

- (1) Date this letter accurately, giving your reasons.
- (2) What were the "strange and unaccountable proceedings of the King" that Charles could not understand?
- (3) Comment on the phrase in italics.

56. We have great satisfaction to find that your Highness is so ready and willing to give us such assistance as they have related to us. We have great reason to believe we shall be every day in a worse condition than we are, and less able to defend ourselves, and therefore we do earnestly wish we might be so happy as to find a remedy before it be too late for us to contribute to our own deliverance.

The people are so generally dissatisfied with the present conduct of the Government in relation to their religion, liberties, and properties (all of which have been greatly invaded), and they are in such expectation of their prospects being daily worse, that your Highness may be assured there are nineteen parts of twenty in the people throughout the kingdom who are desirous of a change; and who, we believe, would willingly contribute to it if they had such a protection to countenance their rising, as could secure them from being destroyed; it is no less certain that much the greatest part of the nobility and gentry are as much dissatisfied,

although it be not safe to speak to many of them beforehand; and there is no doubt but that some of the most considerable of them will venture themselves with your Highness at your first landing, whose interests would be able to draw great numbers to them; and if such a strength could be landed as were able to defend itself and them till they could be got into some order, we make no question but that strength would quickly be increased to a number double to the army here, although their army should remain firm to them; whereas we do upon very good grounds believe that their army then would be very much divided among themselves; many of the officers being so discontented that they continue in their service only for a subsistence (besides that, some of their minds are known already), and very many of the common soldiers do daily show such an aversion to the Popish religion that there is the greatest probability imaginable of great numbers of deserters from them; and amongst the seamen it is almost certain there is not one in ten who would do them any service in such a war. Besides all this, we do much doubt whether this present state of things will not yet be much changed to the worse before another year by a great alteration which will probably be made both in the officers and soldiers of the army, and by such other changes as are not only to be expected from a packed Parliament, but what the meeting of any Parliament (in our present circumstances) may produce against those, who will be looked upon as the principal obstructors of their proceedings there; it being taken for granted that if things cannot then be carried to their wishes in a Parliamentary way, other measures will be

put in execution by more violent means ; and although such proceedings will then heighten the discontents, yet such courses will probably be taken at that time as will prevent all possible means of relieving ourselves.

These considerations make us of opinion that this is a season in which we may more probably contribute to our own safeties than hereafter, in so much that if you believe you can get here time enough, in a condition to give assistances this year sufficient for a relief, we who subscribe this will not fail to attend your Highness upon your landing, and to do all that lies in our power to prepare others to be in as much readiness as such an action is capable of. But we must also lay our difficulties before your Highness, which are chiefly : that we know not what alarm your preparations for this expedition may give, or what notice it will be necessary for you to give the States beforehand, by either of which means their intelligence or suspicions here may be such as may cause us to be secured before your landing ; and we must presume to inform your Highness that your compliment upon the birth of the child (which not one in a thousand here believes to be the Queen's) hath done you some injury ; the false imposing of that upon the Princess and the nation being not only an infinite exasperation of people's minds here, but being certainly one of the chief causes upon which the declaration of your entering the kingdom in a hostile manner must be founded on your part, although many other reasons are to be given on ours.

If upon due consideration your Highness shall think fit to adventure upon the attempt, there must be no

more time lost in letting us know your resolution, and in what time we may depend that all the preparations will be ready.

- (1) Date this document.
- (2) What can you learn concerning the authors?
- (3) What does it tell you of the state of England?
- (4) How far did the motives suggested to his "Highness" in the above for his entering the kingdom correspond to his real motives?

57. In conclusion I have to request two things especially: the one, that about as I am to leave this world I may have by me for my consolation some honourable churchman, in order that I may daily examine the road which I have to traverse and be instructed how to complete it according to my religion, in which I am firmly resolved to live and die. This is a last duty which cannot be denied to the most wretched and miserable person alive; it is a liberty which you give to all foreign ambassadors, just as all other Catholic kings allow yours the practice of their religion. And as for myself, have I ever forced my own subjects, to do anything against their religion even when I had all power and authority over them? And you cannot justly bring it to pass that I should be in this extremity deprived of such a privilege. What advantage can accrue to you from denying me this? I hope that God will forgive me if, oppressed by you in this wise, I do not cease from paying Him that duty which in my heart will be permitted. But you will give a very ill example to other princes of Christendom of employing towards their

subjects and relatives, the same harshness which you mete out to me, a sovereign queen and your nearest relative, as I am and shall be in spite of my enemies so long as I live.

- (1) By whom and to whom was this written?
- (2) Date it as accurately as possible. Where was the writer situated?
- (3) What does the extract tell you about the condition of the writer?
- (4) Comment on the phrase "your nearest relative."
- (5) What answer would a Puritan, High Churchman and Roman Catholic probably return to the request?

58. I am much obliged to you for the freedom of converse you this morning indulged me in, which I prize more than the lucrative advantage I then received. To show the sincerity of my words (pardon Sir, the overniceness of my disposition) I return enclosed the bill for £300 you favoured me with, as good manners would not permit my refusal of it, when tendered by you.

Date (approximately) the above letter from Lord Saye and Sele to Mr G. Grenville and briefly comment on the underlying influences at work as shown therein.

59. Right honourable,

Since my arrival in New England, which was the 20th of January last, I wrote two letters by way of Barbadoes, and this third also the same way, being destitute of a direct conveyance from hence. The sum

of the first two was to inform your honour of my arrival here, and of a little motion that I had then made in his highness' affairs: but the sharpness of winter prevented my travel into other colonies. In mid April I took my journey to the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven and unto the magistrates of those colonies declared my business, delivering his highness' letters to Mr Eaton. They all thankfully accepted his great love, manifesting themselves very ready to further the work in the West Indies, which they trust is of God. But as for this place of Jamaica now tendered, the minds of most were adverse at present, forasmuch as at that very season there came divers letters from thence signifying the sore afflicting hand of God in the mortality of the English upon the island, in so much that of 8000 and upward that landed there, there was not living above one half; and those very weak and low, and many of them dying daily. These tidings are a very great discouragement unto the most and best persons, which otherwise would have engaged to remove; only some few families have subscribed, but not considerable. If the Lord please to give the state either Hispaniola, Cuba or any other healthful place, I have good reason to believe that sundry persons of worth, yea and some whole churches would remove from hence into those parts. For the present there are some few godly discreet persons that intend to pass thither in a ship of the States called the *Hope*, whereof one Martin is commander. These persons leave their families here; and if it shall please God to carry them safe, and that the island be liked by them (as I hope it may) then upon their return and intelligence 'tis probable that

many will remove. There is one thing, that I desire to mention to your honour, that is an objection I met with from some principal persons that incline to transplant, and indeed the motions of such will draw or hinder many. If his highness can see cause to remove it, 'tis probable it may further the work. They say, there is no encouragement in the propositions for ministers or men of place, but what is equal with other men. Now if a minister and people remove, the people will not be in a capacity until they are settled to maintain their ministers forasmuch as they cannot carry their estates from hence, [as] it principally consists in land and cattle. Now if there were some annual allowance made unto such persons for a few years until the people recruit or other ways be contrived, it would then take off that hindrance.

D. GODKIN to J. THURLOE, *Secretary of State during Commonwealth.*

- (1) What project is here referred to?
- (2) Date the letter accurately.
- (3) What difficulties had to be contended and how were they to be met?
- (4) Do you know of any similar Cromwellian experiment?

60. The air of England is thick, so it often generates clouds, wind, and rain, but in calm weather the climate is so temperate that the extremes of heat and cold are rarely felt and never last long, so that persons clad in fur may be seen all the year round. Although they have vines they do not make wine of any sort, the plant serving as an ornament for their

gardens rather than anything else, as grapes do not ripen save in a very small quantity because the sun has not much power, but in lieu of wine they make beer. This potion is most palatable to them and all persons drink it, even their sovereign. They have abundance of fish, both from the ocean and the Thames, of the same sort as is common in Venice, but they have also salmon, a fish not found in Italy. The nobility are by nature very courteous especially to foreigners, who however are treated with very great arrogance and enmity by the people.

What conclusions can you draw as to the author of this description of England and the English in the sixteenth century? Show how you arrive at your conclusions.

61. It is now time to speak, or for ever hold the tongue. The important occasion now, is no less than to save a nation, out of a bleeding, nay almost dying condition: which the long continuance of war hath already brought it into; so that without a more speedy, vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war,—casting off all lingering proceedings like those of soldiers of fortune beyond sea, to spin out a war,—we shall make the kingdom weary of us, and hate the name of a Parliament.

For what do the enemy say? Nay, what do many say that were friends at the beginning of the parliament? Even this, that the members of both houses have got great places and commands, and the sword into their hands; and, what by interest in parliament, what by power in the army, will perpetually continue

themselves in grandeur, and not permit the war speedily to end, lest their own power should determine with it. This that I speak here to our own faces, is but what others do utter abroad behind our backs. I am far from reflecting on any. I know the worth of those commanders, members of both houses who are yet in power: but if I may speak my conscience without reflection upon any, I do conceive if the army be not put into another method, and the war more vigorously prosecuted, the people can bear the war no longer, and will enforce you to a dishonourable peace.

Date as accurately as you can the speech from which this extract is taken. Suggest by whom and about what it was spoken. Give your reasons.

62. 18th September [1688]. I went to London, where I found the Court in the utmost consternation on report of the Prince of Orange's landing; which put Whitehall into so panic a fear, that I could hardly believe it possible to find such a change.

Writs were issued in order to a parliament, and a declaration to back the good order of elections, with great professions of maintaining the Church of England, but without giving any sort of satisfaction to the people, who showed their high discontent at several things in the Government.

7th October. Hourly expectation of the Prince of Orange's invasion heightened to that degree, that his Majesty thought fit to abrogate the Commission for the dispensing power and restore the ejected fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford.

29th October. Lady Sunderland acquainted me with his Majesty's taking away the Seals from Lord Sunderland, and of her being with the Queen to intercede for him. It is conceived that he had of late grown remiss in pursuing the interest of the Jesuitical counsels :

His Majesty since the news of this invasion hath turned out for the present several Popish Lord Lieutenants and put in Protestants.

What light do these quotations throw on the actions of James II and his policy at the end of his reign?

63. A. Recourse must be had to the Catholick and Apostolic Church for the decision of controversies ; and therefore all books on the Old and New Testaments in English, being of Tyndal's false translation, or comprising any matter of Christian religion, articles of faith, or Holy Scripture, contrary to the doctrine set forth, or to be set forth by the King, shall be abolished. No printer or bookseller shall utter any of the aforesaid books. No persons shall play in interlude, sing, or rhyme, contrary to the said doctrine. No persons shall retain any English books or writings concerning matter against the holy and blessed sacrament of the altar, or for the maintenance of anabaptists, or other books abolished by the King's proclamation. There shall be no annotations or preambles in Bibles or New Testaments in English. The Bible shall not be read in English in any church. No women or artificers,

prentices, journeymen, servingmen of the degree of yeomen or under, husbandmen, nor labourers, shall read the New Testament in English. Nothing shall be taught or maintained contrary to the King's instructions. And if any spiritual person preach, teach or maintain anything contrary to the King's instructions or determinations, made or to be made, and shall be thereof convict, he shall for his first offence recant, for his second adjure and bear a fagot, and for his third shall be adjudged an heretic, and be burned and lose all his goods and chattels.

B. Whereas it hath pleased the King's Majesty, our most dread sovereign lord, and supreme head under God of this Church of England, for a declaration of the great zeal he beareth to the setting forth of God's word and to the virtuous maintenance of his commonwealth, to permit and command the Bible, being translated into our mother tongue, to be sincerely taught and declared by us the curates, to the intent that all his good subjects, as well by reading thereof as by hearing the true explanation of the same, may first learn their duties to Almighty God and his Majesty, and every of us charitably to use other, and then, applying themselves to do according to that they shall hear and learn, may both speak and do christianly and in all things as it beseemeth Christian men.

- (1) Date these as accurately as possible.
- (2) Account for their difference in tone.
- (3) Who was Tyndal? Why is his translation called "false"?

64. The newspapers continue to give us pompous accounts of the manner, in which several cities and corporations have received those gentlemen who opposed the Excise-Bill; and say if we may credit private advices, another set of gentlemen are distress'd how to behave or justify their late conduct. Many of them, 'tis said, congratulated their neighbours on defeat of the scheme, and gave themselves an air of being against it; but the lists, now published, have undeceived the people, and reduc'd those gentlemen to several shifts.

Some of 'em are so modest as to confine themselves at home; while their creatures are employed to put the best gloss they can upon a bad cause; and corrupt, where they cannot persuade.

Others put a bold face on the matter, and persist in it so sturdily that they opposed the project in some shape or other. For this purpose, they have procur'd false lists to be dispers'd to impose on those, whose confidence they have already abused. Some ingenuously acknowledged they were for the scheme, but allege, they did it to prevent frauds, and relieve the Land-Tax.

But of all their arguments, none pleases me so much as this. It is true, say they, we voted for the Excise; but did it only to gain credit with the projector, and by those means prevail'd upon him to drop it. I am told this plea hath been already used in several boroughs, and I shall not be surprised to hear that the projector hath issued out certificates of this kind to everyone of his creatures, assuring their corporations, that it was solely at their request, he laid aside such a glorious project.

But I think the best way for these gentlemen would be, to take the advice of one of their advocates in the *Courant*, June 19, who proposed that every gentleman, who voted for the Excise, should be catechis'd upon a little stool by the Minister, and be obliged to explain the grounds and motives of his conduct, in the face of a full congregation.

- (1) Why were the supporters of the Excise Scheme obliged to adopt the courses here given?
- (2) What light does this extract throw upon the political system of the time?
- (3) What do you conclude was the opinion of the writer? Suggest a likely author.

65. A. I went to London on receiving a note from the Countess of Arlington of some considerable charge or advantage I might obtain by applying myself to His Majesty on this signal conjuncture of His Majesty entering up judgment against the City Charter. The proposal made me I wholly declined, not being well satisfied with these violent transactions, and not a little sorry that His Majesty was so often put upon things of this nature against so great a city, the consequences whereof may be so much to his prejudice. At this time the Lord Chief Justice Pemberton was displaced. He was held to be the most learned of the judges and an honest man. Sir George Jeffries was advanced, reputed to be most ignorant, but most daring. Sir George Treby, Recorder of London, was also put by, and one Jenner, an obscure lawyer, set in his place. Eight of the richest and chief aldermen were removed,

and all the rest made only justices of the peace, and no more wearing of gowns or chains of gold. The Lord Mayor and two Sheriffs holding their places by new grants, as *Custodes*, at the King's pleasure. The pomp and grandeur of the most august city in the world thus changed face in a moment, which gave great occasion of discourse and thoughts of hearts what all this would end in. Prudent men were for the old foundations.

B. I was present, and saw and heard the humble submission and petition of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, on behalf of the City of London, on the *quo warranto* against their charter, which they delivered to His Majesty in the presence chamber. It was delivered kneeling, and then the King and Council went into the council-chamber, the Mayor and his brethren attending still in the presence chamber. After a short space they were called in, and my Lord Keeper made a speech to them, exaggerating the disorderly and riotous behaviour in the late election, with other misdemeanours, libels on the government, etc.; by which they had incurred His Majesty's high displeasure: and that but for this submission, and under such articles as the King should require their obedience to, he would certainly enter judgment against them, which hitherto he had suspended. The things required were as follows: that they should neither elect Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Recorder, Common Sergeant, Town-clerk, Coroner, nor Steward of Southwark, without His Majesty's approbation; and that if they presented any His Majesty did not like, they should proceed in wonted manner to a second choice; if that was disapproved, His Majesty to nominate them; and if within five days they thought

good to assent to this, all former miscarriages should be forgotten. And so they tamely parted with their so ancient privileges after they had dined and been treated by the King. This was a signal and most remarkable period. What the consequences will prove, time will show. Divers of the old and most learned lawyers and judges were of opinion that they could not forfeit their charter, but might be personally punished for their misdemeanours; but the plurality of the younger judges and rising men judged it otherwise.

C. To London, alarmed by the Dutch, who were fallen on our fleet at Chatham, by a most audacious enterprise entering the very river with part of their fleet, doing us not only disgrace, but incredible mischief in burning several of our best men-of-war lying at anchor and moored there, and all this through our unaccountable negligence in not setting out our fleet in due time. This alarm caused me, fearing the enemy might venture up the Thames even to London (which they might have done with ease and fired all the vessels in the river, too), to send away my best goods, plate, etc., from my house to another place. The alarm was so great that it put both Country and City into fear, a panic and consternation, such as I hope I shall never see more; everybody was flying, none knew why or whither. Now, there were land-forces despatched with the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Middleton, Prince Rupert, and the Duke, to hinder the Dutch coming to Chatham, fortifying Upnor Castle, and laying chains and bombs; but the resolute enemy brake through all, and set fire on our ships, and retreated in spite, stopping up the Thames, the rest of the fleet lying before the mouth of it.

D. Visited the Lord Chancellor, to whom His Majesty had sent for the seals a few days before; I found him in his bed-chamber, very sad. The Parliament had accused him, and he had enemies at Court, especially the buffoons and ladies of pleasure, because he thwarted some of them, and stood in their way; I could name some of the chief. The truth is, he made few friends during his grandeur among the royal sufferers, but advanced the old rebels. He was, however, though no considerable lawyer, one who kept up the form and substance of things in the Nation with more solemnity than some would have had. He was my particular kind friend, on all occasions. The Cabal, however, prevailed, and that party in Parliament. Great division at Court concerning him, and divers great persons interceding for him.

E. By what I observed in that journey, is that infinite industry, sedulity, gravity, great understanding and experience of affairs, in His Majesty, that I cannot but predict much happiness to the nation as to its political government; and if he so persist, there could be nothing more desired to accomplish our prosperity, but that he was of the national religion.

F. For my part, I believe the crafty and ambitious Earl of Shaftesbury had brought them¹ into some dislike of the present carriage of matters at Court, not with any design of destroying the monarchy (which Shaftesbury had in confidence and for unanswerable reasons told me he would support to his last breath, as having seen and felt the misery of being under mechanic tyranny), but perhaps of setting up some other whom

¹ i.e. Lord Russell, Sidney, etc.

he might govern, and frame to his own platonic fancy, without much regard to the religion established under the hierarchy, for which he had no esteem ; but when he perceived those whom he had engaged to rise, fail of his expectations, and the day past, he gave them the slip and got into Holland, where the fox died, three months before these unhappy Lords and others were discovered or suspected.

- (1) Date these extracts, giving reasons.
- (2) What can you learn from them as to the position, associates, principles, influence of the writer?
[N.B. All the extracts are by the same author.]
- (3) What was the object of the proceedings narrated in A and B ?
- (4) Where was the residence of the writer? What was his religion?

66. Forasmuch as it is now spread abroad and certainly pronounced by the Lord Chancellor, and others of the council, of the Queen's determinate pleasure to marry with a Stranger, etc. We therefore write unto you, because you be our friends, and because you be Englishmen, that you will join with us, as we will with you unto death, in this behalf; protesting unto you before God, that no earthly cause could move us unto this enterprise but this alone: wherein we seek no harm to the Queen, but better counsel and councillors; which also we would have forborne in all other matters, saving only in this. For herein lieth the health and wealth of us all.

For trial hereof and manifest proof of this intended purpose, lo now, even at hand, Spaniards be now already arrived at Dover, at one passage, to the number of a hundred, passing upward to London, in companies of ten, four, and six with harness (armour), etc. : the foremost company whereof be already at Rochester.

We shall require you therefore to repair to such places as the bearers hereof shall pronounce unto you, there to assemble and determine what may be the best for the advancement of Liberty and common wealth in this behalf, and to bring with you such aid as you may.

Whose proclamation is this? Give your reasons for your choice. What was the issuer intending to do and why?

67. And as for our good people's recreation, our pleasure likewise is, that, after the end of divine service, our good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreation, such as dancing, either men or women, archery for men, leaping, vaulting, or any other such harmless recreation, nor from having May-games, Whitsun ales, and Morris dances, and the setting up of Maypoles, or other sports therewith used, so as the same be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of divine service; and that women shall have leave to carry rushes to the church for the decorating of it, according to their old custom. But withal we do here account still as prohibited all unlawful games to be used upon Sundays only, as bear

and bull baitings, interludes, and at all times in the meaner sort of people, by law prohibited, bowling.

- (1) Date this document as accurately as possible, giving the author.
- (2) What would be the attitude of (a) a Puritan divine, (b) a High Churchman, towards this?

68. England was at this time in sad distraction. Many ministers were driven from town, and several churches were shut up, when people were in a more than ordinary disposition to profit by good sermons; whereupon some Nonconformists went into the empty pulpits, and preached with great freedom, reflecting on the vices of the Court and the severities that they themselves had been made to suffer. This was represented at Oxford (where the Parliament was then sitting) in very odious colours; and so a bill was brought in and passed, requiring all the silenced ministers to take an oath declaring it was not lawful, on any pretence whatever, to take arms against the King, or any commissioned by him, or at any time to endeavour an alteration in the government of the Church or State. And such as refused to do this were not allowed to come within five miles of a city or Parliament borough, or any church where they had once served; which severity, in a time of war and public calamity, as it drew hard censures on the promoters of it, so it raised a compassion for the recusants, and occasioned

many plentiful contributions for the relief of their necessities.

- (1) Give the date of this time of sad distraction.
- (2) Why were several churches shut up?
- (3) Why were people more disposed than ordinary to hear sermons?
- (4) What war and public calamity were raging?
- (5) What were the severities from which Nonconformists were suffering?

69. Eliza, that great Maiden Queen, lies here,
 Who governd England fower an forty yeare;
 Our Coynes Refined, Ireland Tamde, Belgim
 protected,
 Frinded France, foyld Spaighn, and Pope re-
 jected:
 Princes found her powerfull, the world virtuous,
 Her subjects wise and fast, and God religious:
 God hath her soul, the world hir Admiration,
 Subjects hur good deeds, Princes hur Imitation.

Enlarge this, especially lines 3 to 5 either in a tabulated or connected form.

70. To the Governor of Virginia.
 Sir,

Whereas the difference between Lord Baltimore and the Inhabitants of Virginia, concerning the bounds by them respectively claimed, are depending before our Council, and yet undetermined; and whereas we are

credibly informed, you have notwithstanding gone into his Plantation in Maryland, and countenanced some people there in opposing the Lord Baltimore's officers; whereby, and with other forces from Virginia, you have much disturbed that Colony and People, to the endangering of tumults and much bloodshed there, if not timely prevented:

We therefore, at the request of the Lord Baltimore, and of divers other Persons of Quality here, who are engaged by great adventures in his interests, do, for preventing of disturbances or tumults there, will and require you, and all others deriving any authority from you, To forbear disturbing the Lord Baltimore, or his Officers, or People in Maryland; and to permit all things to remain as they were before any disturbance or alteration made by you, or by any other upon pretence of authority from you, till the said Differences above mentioned be determined by us here, and we give farther order therein.

- (1) Give the date of this letter as near as you can.
- (2) Give any reasons why such disputes should arise.
- (3) Where are Maryland and Virginia and who was Lord Baltimore?

71. A. The admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general assault; but, after consulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmost attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be easily silenced by the men of war, yet the business of an assault would be

little advanced by that, since the few passages that lead from the lower to the upper town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ships, which must receive considerable damage from them, and from the mortars. The admiral would readily join in this, or in any other measure for the public service; but I could not propose to him an undertaking of so dangerous a nature, and promising so little success.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of these, and the Indians round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute anything by surprise. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted only where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, Sir, that the small part of the campaign, which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his Majesty, and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admiral, and by the generals. Happy if our efforts

here can contribute to the success of his Majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. WOLFE.

B. Genl. Wolf's health is but very bad. His generalship in my poor opinion—is not a bit better, this only between us. He never consulted any of us till the latter end of August, so that we have nothing to answer for I hope as to the success of this campaign, which from the disposition the French have made of their force must chiefly fall to Genl. Amherst and Genl. Johnson.

[GENL. TOWNSHEND *to his wife.*]

- (1) From these letters what conclusions can you draw as to Genl. Townshend's criticism of Wolfe?
- (2) Why did the affairs of Britain require the most "vigorous measures"?

72. She hath clean put away the sacrifice of the mass, prayers, fastings, choice or difference of the meats and single life. She invaded the kingdom and by usurping monstrously the place of the supreme head of the church in all England, and the chief authority and jurisdiction of the same, hath again brought the said realm into miserable destruction. She had removed the noblemen of England from the King's council. *She hath made her council of poor, dark, beggarly fellows* and hath placed them over the people. These councillors are not only poor and beggarly, *but also heretics*. Unto her all such as are the worst of the people resort and are by her received in safe protection, etc.

We make it known that [the person] aforesaid and as many as stand on her side in the matters above-named have run into danger of our curse. We make it also known that we have deprived her of that right she pretended to have in the kingdom aforesaid, and also from all and every her authority, dignity and privilege. We charge and forbid all and every the nobles and subjects and people and others aforesaid, that they be not so hardy as to obey her or her will, or commandments or laws, upon pain of the like accurse upon them. We pronounce that all whosoever by any occasion have taken their oath unto her, are for ever discharged of such their oath, and also from all fealty and service, which was due to her by reason of her government.

- (1) What do you consider this is taken from? Give your reasons.
- (2) Comment on the words in italics and also the opening sentence.

73. Most gracious Sovereign, whereas your Majesty's most humble subjects, the Commons assembled in Parliament, have received first by message and since by speech, from your Majesty a commandment of restraint from debating in Parliament your Majesty's right of imposing upon your subjects' goods exported or imported out of or into this realm; we your said humble subjects, nothing doubting but that your Majesty had no intent by that commandment to infringe the ancient and fundamental right of the liberty of the Parliament, in point of exact discussing of all matters concerning them and their possessions, goods and rights whatsoever

(which yet we cannot but conceive to be done in effect by this commandment), do with all humble duty make this remonstrance to your Majesty.

We hold it an ancient, general and undoubted right of Parliament to debate freely all matters which do properly concern the subject and his right or state; which freedom of debate being once foreclosed, the essence of the liberty of Parliament is withal dissolved. Seeing it hath pleased your Majesty to insist upon that judgment in the Exchequer, as being direction sufficient for us without further examination, upon great desire of leaving your Majesty unsatisfied in no one point of our intents and proceedings, we profess, touching that judgment, that we neither do nor will take upon us to reverse it; but our desire is to know the reasons whereupon the same was grounded and the rather, for that a general conceit is had that the reasons of that judgment may be extended much farther, even to the utter ruin of the ancient liberty of this kingdom, and of your subjects' right of propriety of their lands and goods.

- (1) When and why was this petition drawn up?
- (2) What judgment is referred to?
- (3) Can you give the reasons on which that judgment was based?
- (4) What in this petition would an Elizabethan courtier have objected to?

74. A. "Acts of the Long Parliament."

"An act for the taking away the High Commission court": which comprehended much more than was generally intended. That jurisdiction was erected by

a statute in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, instead of a larger power which had been exercised under the pope's authority, then abolished ; and, whilst it was exercised with moderation, was an excellent means to vindicate and preserve the dignity and peace of the church : though, from the beginning, it was murmured against by the non-conformable party of the kingdom.

But of late it cannot be denied that, by the great power of some bishops at court, it had much overflowed the banks which should have contained it ; not only in meddling with things that in truth were not properly within their cognizance ; but extending their sentences and judgments, in matters triable before them, beyond that degree that was justifiable ; and grew to have so great a contempt of the common law, and the professors of it (which was a fatal unskilfulness in the bishops, who could never have suffered whilst the common law had been preserved), that prohibitions from the supreme courts of law, which have, and must have, the superintendency over all inferior courts, were not only neglected, but the judges reprehended for granting them.

B. All things being thus prepared, Cromwell thought this a good season to expose these enemies of peace to the indignation of the nation ; which, he knew, was generally weary of the war, and hoped, if that were at an end, that they should be eased of the greatest part of their contributions, and other impositions : thereupon, having adjusted all things with the chief officers of the army, who were at his devotion, in the month of April, that was in the year 1653, he came into the house of parliament in a morning when it was sitting, attended

with the officers who were likewise members of the house, and told them, "that he came thither to put an end to their power and authority; which they had managed so ill, that the nation could be no otherwise preserved than by their dissolution; which he advised them, without farther debate, quietly to submit unto."

Thereupon another officer, with some files of musketeers, entered into the house, and stayed there till all the members walked out; Cromwell reproaching many of the members by name, as they went out of the house, with their vices and corruptions, and amongst the rest, Sir Harry Vane with his breach of faith and corruption; and having given the mace to an officer to be safely kept, he caused the doors to be locked up; and so dissolved that assembly, which had sat almost thirteen years, and under whose name he had wrought so much mischief, and reduced three kingdoms to his own entire obedience and subjection, without any example or precedent in the Christian world that could raise his ambition to such a presumptuous undertaking, and without any rational dependence upon the friendship of one man, who had any other interest to advance his designs, but what he had given him by preferring him in the war.

What can you gather from these extracts as to the views of the writer? [They are both by one author.] How had the court mentioned in A overflowed the banks of its authority?

75. First he began—the people then present, expecting his confession—with a phrase or two in Latin, when immediately after he fell into English in this

manner: "I am here brought as a spectacle before the face of God, of angels, and of men, satisfying myself to die as becometh a true Christian and catholic man. As to the treasons that have been laid to my charge, I am come here to suffer for, I desire you all to bear witness with me, that thereof I am altogether innocent." Whereupon answer was made to him by one of the council, that he might not seem to deny the objections against him, having been proved so manifestly in his face, both by sufficient witness and evidence. "Well, my lord," quoth he, "I am a catholic man and a priest, in that faith have I lived hitherto, and in that faith do I intend to die; and if you esteem my religion treason, then of force I must grant unto you, as for any other treason I will not consent unto." Then was he moved as concerning his traitorous and heinous offence to the queen's most excellent majesty. Whereto he answered: "She is my lawful princess and queen." There somewhat he drew in his words to himself, whereby was gathered that somewhat he would have gladly spoken, but the great timidity and unstable opinion of his conscience, wherein he was all the time even to the death, would not suffer him to utter it.

- (1) Whose speech do you consider this is? Give reasons for your opinion.
- (2) With what was he charged?
- (3) What policy is here seen at work and why was it adopted?

76. How great must be the virtue and moderation of the people, since even when the dungeons of the Bastille disclosed the secret atrocities of despotism, they

were not provoked to greater bloodshed! The oppressors of the people calumniate it and affect to fear it, in order that they may excuse their tyranny, and deaden their conscience. If these events had taken place at Constantinople, we should all say that this was an act of popular justice.

To what does this refer? Give dates, and suggest likely writers, giving the views of the writers and how far they were accepted.

77. A. The Duke carried all his commissions to the King. Prince Rupert was sent to command the fleet. He had two or three engagements with the Dutch, that were well fought on both sides, but were of no great consequence. None of the French ships engaged except one, who charged their Admiral for his ill conduct; but instead of reward he was clapt in the Bastille. This opened the eyes and mouths of the whole nation. All men cried out and said we were engaged in a war by the French, that they might have the pleasure to see all the Dutch and us destroy one another, while they knew our seas and ports and learned all our methods.

B. Upon the Duchess of Orleans' death, as the Marshal Bellefonds came from France with the compliment to the Court of England, so the Duke of Buckingham was sent thither on pretence to return the compliment, but in reality to finish the treaty, wherein it was finally agreed that England should have £350,000 a year during the war, together with a fleet from France; that England should attack the Dutch by

sea, while France invaded them by land with a mighty army; that in the division of their country England should have Zealand, and France all the rest, except Holland, which was to be given to the Prince of Orange, if he would come into the alliance; and that it should still continue a trading nation, but without any capital ships. All this while the French deluded the Dutch ambassador at Paris with a false persuasion that they had no ill intent against the States.

- (1) What is the treaty referred to here?
- (2) What appears from these extracts to have been France's aim in this war?
- (3) What reasons had the writer for thinking the attitude of France to be such as he says in these two extracts?
- (4) State as accurately as you can what land France was proposing to share.

78. A. The victory they obtained that day, when my letters became their prize, had been enough to have satiated the most ambitious thirst of popular glory among the vulgar, with whom prosperity gains the greatest esteem and applause, as adversity exposeth to their greatest slighting and disrespect: as if good fortune were always the shadow of virtue and justice, and did not oftener attend vicious and injurious actions as to this world.

B. All that the king and prince could do, could not rally their broken troops, which stood in sufficient numbers upon the field, though they often endeavoured it, with the manifest hazard of their own persons. So

that, in the end, the king was compelled to quit the field; and to leave Fairfax master of all his foot, cannon, and baggage; amongst which was his own cabinet, where the most secret papers were, and letters between the queen and him; of which they shortly after made that barbarous use as was agreeable to their natures, and published them in print; that is, so much of them, as they thought would asperse either of their majesties, and improve the prejudices they had raised against them; and concealed other parts, which would have vindicated them from many particulars with which they had aspersed them.

C. The battle was fought much upon equal advantage, whether you respect the numbers upon each side, there being in that not five hundred odds, or the ground it was fought upon being on both sides campaign¹, and in that respect equal, and the wind at length favouring neither side more than other. But in this the enemy had much the odds of us, that they had on their side not so few as fifteen hundred officers, that were old soldiers, of great experience in foreign parts; when, on the other hand, we had not ten officers that could pretend to any such thing as the experience of a soldier, save what this war had given them, being for the most part such whose religion, valour, and present reason was their best conduct: and herein God went beyond our enemies in their pride, and seeming friends, in their contempt of this army.

D. The king's letters taken at the battle of Naseby, being of greatest importance to let the people see what

¹ Champaign or Champion was open field land.

faith there was in all his promises and solemn protestations, were transmitted to public view by special order of the parliament. They discovered his good affection to papists and Irish rebels, the straight intelligence he held, the pernicious and dishonourable peace he made with them, not solicited but rather soliciting, which by all invocations that were holy he had in public abjured. They revealed his endeavours to bring in foreign forces, Irish, French, Dutch, Lorrainers, and our old invaders the Danes, upon us, besides his subtleties and mysterious arts in treating.

What can you learn about the writers of each of the above extracts?

79. (1) That the articles only concerning the doctrine of faith and of the sacraments, whereunto the ministers ought to subscribe by the statute of the thirteenth year of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, may be explained, perfected and established by parliament; and that no contrary doctrine may be taught within this realm; and that all masters of households may be compelled unto the same articles, as well as the ministers.—(2) That from henceforth none other be admitted to be ministers of the word and sacrament, than such as are, at the time of their admittance, bachelors of art, or of a higher degree in schools; having testimony from the university or college, whereof he was, of his ability to preach and of his good life; or else such as are approved and allowed to be sufficient to preach and instruct the people and to be of good life, by some testimonials of six preachers of the county where the

party dwelleth.—(3) That from henceforth no dispensation or toleration shall be allowed to any, to have or retain two or more benefices with cure of souls or to be non-resident; and that such as have now double benefices or be non-resident shall give sufficient allowance yearly to maintain a preacher in their absence; and that, for this purpose, the incumbent shall be allotted to make his residency in one of his parsonages, to the intent that in the other church a certain and constant minister may be maintained and kept.—(4) Also it is thought meet, where the living of the vicar or curate is under £20 by the year, that, for the better maintenance of the vicar or curate (being a preacher), there may be some increase made of his living, as shall be thought convenient.—(5) Also it is humbly desired, that the lords would confer with us, touching a petition to be preferred to the King's Majesty that, by his gracious favour, such order be taken, that no minister be forced to subscribe, otherwise than to the Articles concerning only the doctrine of faith and sacraments, whereunto by the said statute made in the thirteenth year of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth they are appointed to subscribe.—(6) Also to confer with the lords, that such faithful ministers as dutifully carry themselves in their functions and callings, teaching the people diligently, may not be deprived, suspended, silenced or imprisoned, for not using of the cross in baptism or the surplice, which turneth to the punishment of the people.

From this list of articles for debate in a conference between the two Houses of Parliament, what do you learn concerning the state of the church? When was this list drawn up? Do you know any time when a somewhat similar state occurred?

80. You could not get an honest or honourable peace from him [i.e. the Spaniard]: it was sought by the Long Parliament; it was not attained. It could not be attained with honour and honesty. I say, it could not be attained with honour and honesty. And truly when I say that, I do but say, he is naturally throughout an enemy; an enmity is put into him by God. "I will put an enmity between thy seed and her seed";—which goes but for little among statesmen, but is more considerable than all things! And he that considers not such natural enmity, the providential enmity as well as the accidental, I think he is not well acquainted with Scripture and the things of God. And the Spaniard is not only our enemy accidentally, but he is providentially so; God having in His wisdom disposed it so to be, when He made a breach with the Spanish nation long ago.

No sooner did this nation form what is called (unworthily) the reformed religion after the death of queen Mary, by the queen Elizabeth of famous memory,—we need not be ashamed to call her so!—but the Spaniard's design became, by all unworthy, unnatural means, to destroy that person, and to seek the ruin and destruction of these kingdoms. For me to instance in particulars upon that account, were to trouble you at a very unseasonable time: there is a declaration extant which very fully hath it in the origin of the Spaniard venting himself upon this nation; and a series of it from those very beginnings to this present day. But his enmity was partly upon that general account which all are agreed about. The French, all the protestants in Germany, all have agreed, that his design was the empire of the whole Christian world, if not more;—and

upon that ground he looks, and hath looked, upon this nation as his greatest obstacle. And as to what his attempts have been for that end,—I refer you to that declaration, and to the observations of men who read history. It would not be difficult to call to mind the several assassinations designed upon that lady, that great queen: the attempts upon Ireland, the Spaniards' invading of it; their designs of the same nature upon this nation,—public designs, private designs, all manner of designs, to accomplish this great and general end. Truly King James made a peace; but whether this nation, and the interest of all protestant Christians, suffered not more by that peace, than ever by Spain's hostility, I refer to your consideration.

First, however, with regard to security outwardly considered. We will speak a little distinctly to that. You see where your war is. It is with the Spaniard. You have a peace with all other nations, or the most of them; Swede, Dane, Dutch. At present I say, it is well; it is at present so. And so likewise with Portugal, with France,—the Mediterranean Sea. Both these States; both Christian and profane; the Mahometan;—you have peace with them all. Only with Spain you have a difference, you have a war. I pray consider it. Do I come to tell you that I would tie you to this war? No. According as you shall find your spirits and reasons grounded in what hath been said, so let you and me join in the prosecution of that war,—according as we are satisfied, and as the cause shall appear to our consciences in the sight of the Lord. But if you can come to prosecute it, prosecute it vigorously, or don't do it at all!

Truly I shall speak a very great word,—one may ask a very great question: “Whence shall the means of it come?” Our nation is overwhelmed in debts! Nevertheless I think it my duty to deal plainly; I shall speak what even nature teacheth us. If we engage in a business,—a recoiling man may haply recover of his enemy: but the wisdom of a man will surely be in the keeping of his ground! Therefore that is what I advise you, that we join together to prosecute it vigorously. In the second place, I would advise you to deal effectually,—even because there is such a “complication of interests,” as some keep objecting. If you believe that there is such a complication of interests,—why, then, in the name of God that excites you the more to do it! Give me leave to tell you, I do not believe that in any war that ever was in former times, nor in any engagements that you have had with other enemies, this nation had more obligation upon it to look to itself,—to forbear waste of time, precious time! Needlessly to mind things that are not essential; to be quibbling about words, and comparatively about things of no moment; and in the meantime,—being in such a case as I suppose you know we are,—to suffer ourselves to be wanting to a just defence against the common enemies abroad, or not to be thoroughly sensible of the distempers that are at home—! I know, perhaps, there are many considerations which may teach you, which may incline you, to keep your own hands tender from men of one religion with ourselves, and of an interest that is so spread in the nation. However, if they seek the eradication of the nation; if they be active as you have seen, and as it hath been made manifest so as not to be denied, to

the carrying-on of their designs; if England must be eradicated by persons complicated with the Spaniard; if this must be brought upon us through distempers and falseness of men among themselves,—then the question is no more than this: Whether any consideration whatsoever shall lead us, for fear of eradicating distempers, to suffer all the honest interests of this nation to be eradicated?

- (1) Summarize the author's reasons for the Spanish war.
- (2) What obstacles and arguments against going to war does he anticipate?
- (3) Give your opinion on the sentence "Truly King Jamesconsideration."
- (4) Date the extract.

81. But, dear Robin, this business hath been, I trust, a mighty providence to this poor Kingdom and to us all. The House of Commons is very sensible of the King's dealings, and of our brethren's in the late transaction.

The House of Commons has this day voted as follows: 1st, They will make no more Addresses to the King; 2nd, None shall apply to him without leave of the Two Houses, upon pain of being guilty of high treason; 3rd, They will receive nothing from the King, nor shall any other bring anything to them from him, nor receive anything from the King: Some of us think the King well with you, and that it concerns us to keep that Island in great security; because of the French, etc.; and if so [i.e. kept secure] where can the King be better?

- (1) Date as accurately as you can this letter and give your reasons.
- (2) Why did the House of Commons pass these resolutions?
- (3) Where was the King and why was he there?

82. Before night we had taken thirty of the said ships, and became masters of the road, in despite of the galleys, which were glad to retire under the fort; in the number of which ships there was one new ship of extraordinary hugeness, being in burden about 1200 tons, belonging to the marquis of Santa Cruz, at that instant high admiral of Spain. Five of them were great ships of Biscay, whereof four we fired, as they were taking in the king's provision of victuals for the *furnishing of his fleet at Lisbon*; the fifth, being a ship about 1000 tons in burden, laden with iron spikes, nails, iron hoops, horse-shoes, and other like necessities bound for the West Indies, we fired in like manner. Also, we took a ship of 250 tons, laden with wines for the king's provision, which we carried out to the sea with us, and there discharged the said wines for our own store, and afterwards set her on fire. Moreover we took three flyboats of 300 tons a piece, laden with biscuit, whereof one was half unladen by us in the harbour, and there fired, and the other two we took in our company to sea. Likewise there were fired by us ten other ships, which were laden with wine, raisins, figs, oil, wheat and such-like. To conclude, the whole number of ships and barks, as we suppose, then burnt, sunk, and brought away with us, amounted to thirty at the least; being, in our judgment, about 10,000 tons of shipping.

- (1) What event is described here?
- (2) What do you know of the writer?
- (3) Comment on the words in italics.
- (4) What would iron spikes, etc. be wanted for in West Indies?
- (5) What conclusion can you draw as to the importance of this event?

83. He is above the law by his absolute power; and though for the better and equal course in making laws he do admit the three estates, that is Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and the Commons unto council, yet this, in divers men's opinions is not of constraint, but of his own benignity or by reason of his promise made upon oath at the time of his coronation. For otherwise were he a subject after a sort and subordinate, which may not be thought without breach of duty and loyalty. For then must we deny him to be above the law, and to have no power of dispensing with any positive law, or of granting especial privileges and charters unto any, which is his only and clear right. And though at his coronation he take an oath not to alter the laws of the land, yet this oath notwithstanding, he may alter or suspend any particular law that seemeth hurtful to the public estate.

What doctrines are here embodied? Suggest with reasons a possible writer and give approximate dates. Were the views popular in England?

84. Savages are always found to unite the greatest degree of cunning to the ferocious part of their nature. The cruelty of this person is written in characters of blood in almost every country in Europe, and in the contiguous angles of Africa and Asia which he visited; and nothing can more strongly evince the universal conviction of his low, perfidious craft, than the opinion, which was beginning to get abroad, that, even after his

capture had been officially announced, he might yet have found means to escape.

- (1) Who is this "person" mentioned in the extract?
- (2) When was the extract written?
- (3) Explain any allusion in the light of your choice and comment on the general tone of the extract.

85. I have never read or heard that *lex* was *rex*, but it is common and most true that *rex* is *lex*.

[*Rex* = the king. *Lex* = the law.]

Give occasions when the above extract might have been spoken (with dates).

86. This Prince at his first entrance into the world had adversity for his introducer which is generally thought to be no ill one; but in his case it proved so, and laid the foundation of those misfortunes or errors that were the causes of the great objections made to him.

The ill-bred familiarity of the Scotch divines had given him a distaste of that part of the Protestant religion. His unwillingness to marry a Protestant was remarkable. Very early in his youth, when any German princess was proposed he put off the discourse with raillery. One great objection made to him was the concealing himself and disguising his thoughts. In this there ought to be a latitude given; it is a defect not to have it at all, and a fault to have it too much. In France he was to dissemble injuries and neglects from one

reason; in England he was to dissemble too, though for other causes. His wit consisted chiefly in his apprehension. By his being abroad, he contracted a habit of conversing familiarly which, added to his natural genius made him very apt to talk—perhaps more than a very nice judgment would approve.

Whose character is here given? Tabulate your evidence for your conclusions.

87. For the increase of the shipping and the encouragement of the navigation of this nation, which under the good providence and protection of God is so great a means of the welfare and safety of this Commonwealth: be it enacted by this present parliament, and the authority thereof, that from and after the first day of December, one thousand six hundred and fifty one, and from thence forwards, no goods or commodities whatsoever of the growth, production or manufacture of Asia, Africa, or America or of any part thereof; or of any islands belonging to them, or which are described or laid down in the usual maps or cards of those places, as well of the English plantations as others, shall be imported or brought into this Commonwealth of England, or into Ireland, or any other lands, islands, plantations, or territories to this Commonwealth belonging, or in their possession, in any other ship or ships, but only in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of this Commonwealth, or the plantations thereof, as the proprietors or right owners thereof; and whereof the master and mariners are also for the most part of them of the people of this Commonwealth,

under the penalty of the forfeiture and loss of all the goods that shall be imported contrary to this act; as also of the ship (with all her tackle, guns and apparel) in which the said goods or commodities shall be so brought in and imported; the one moiety to the use of the Commonwealth, and the other moiety to the use and behoof of any person or persons who shall seize the goods or commodities, and shall prosecute the same in any court of record within this Commonwealth.

[Paragraph 2 enacts the same for goods etc. imported from Europe.]

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no goods or commodities that are of foreign growth, production or manufacture, and which are to be brought into this Commonwealth in shipping belonging to the people thereof, shall be by them shipped or brought from any other place or places, but only from those of their said growth, production, or manufacture, or from those ports where the said goods and commodities can only, or are, or usually have been first shipped for transportation; and from none other places or countries, under the same penalty of forfeiture and loss expressed in the first branch of this Act.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no sort of cod-fish, ling, herring, pilchard, or any other kind of salted fish, usually fished for and caught by the people of this nation; nor any oil made, or that shall be made of any kind of fish whatsoever, nor any whale-fins, or whale-bones, shall from henceforth be imported into this Commonwealth or into Ireland, or any other lands [etc.] belonging thereto, or in their

possession, but only such as shall be caught in vessels that do or shall truly and properly belong to the people of this nation, as proprietors and right owners thereof; and the said fish to be cured, and the oil aforesaid made by the people of this Commonwealth, under the penalty and loss expressed in the first branch of this present Act.

- A. What would be the attitude of each of the following to this act and why? (1) An English shipbuilder, (2) An English shipowner, (3) An English sailor, (4) A Dutch shipowner, (5) A good churchman of the time of Henry VIII if the act were then in force, (6) A grocer in the New England States, (7) A Danish whaler.
- B. Of what general policy was this act a part and what were the objects of that policy?

88. A. For matter of religion, it will appear, by examination of truth and right, that your Majesty should be misinformed, if any man should deliver that the kings of England have any absolute power in themselves, either to alter religion (which God defend should be in the power of any mortal man whatsoever) or to make any laws concerning the same, otherwise than as in temporal causes by consent of parliament....Our desire hath also been to reform certain abuses crept into the ecclesiastical state, even as into the temporal.

B. Wherefore, Mr Speaker, if you perceive any idle heads, which will not stick to hazard their own estates, which will meddle with reforming the Church and

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transforming the Commonwealth¹, and do exhibit any bills to such purpose, that you receive them not, until they be viewed and considered by those who it is fitter should consider of such things and can better judge of them.

When would these extracts have been written or spoken? Contrast them and give reasons for the difference.

89. But what was a more melancholy consideration still, the king was engaged in an expensive war; all his money was exhausted, nor was there any visible means of procuring more but from his Parliament; and therefore in the beginning of the year one was called. At the opening of the session the King expressed his resolution to maintain his Declaration for liberty of conscience, as having seen the good effects of it; and as he was engaged in war for the honour of the nation, he demanded such supplies as were necessary to carry it on.

- (1) Date the episode here narrated, giving your reasons.
- (2) Suggest other "melancholy considerations" that the writer might have previously discussed.
- (3) What good effects may the king have seen regarding his declaration?
- (4) What can you gather concerning the views of the writer?

¹ Commonwealth here does not necessarily mean the period 1649—1660.

90. Now Whitehall's in the grave
And our head is our slave,
The bright pearl in his close shell of oyster;
Now the mitre is lost,
The proud prelates, too, cross'd,
And all Rome's confined to a cloister.

- (1) What circumstances gave rise to this extract?
- (2) Give a suitable date for its composition. Give also the writer's views.
- (3) Explain any allusions.

91. After it had pleased God not only to reduce Ireland and give in Scotland, but so marvellously to appear for His people at Worcester, that these nations were reduced to a great degree of peace, and England to perfect quiet, and thereby the Parliament had opportunity to give the people the harvest of all their labour, blood, and treasure, and to settle a due liberty both in reference to civil and spiritual things, whereunto they were obliged by their duty, their engagements, as also the great and wonderful things which God hath wrought for them; it was matter of much grief to the good and well-affected of the land to observe the little progress which was made therein, who thereupon applied to the army, expecting redress by their means; notwithstanding which, the army being unwilling to meddle with the civil authority in matters so properly appertaining to it, it was agreed that his Excellency and officers of the army which were members of Parliament, should be desired to move the Parliament to proceed vigorously in reforming what was amiss in government, and to the

settling of the Commonwealth upon a foundation of justice and righteousness; which having done, we hoped that the Parliament would seasonably have answered our expectation: but finding, to our grief, delays therein, we renewed our desires in an humble petition to them, which was presented in August last; and although they at that time, signifying their good acceptance thereof, returned us thanks and referred the particulars thereof to a Committee of the House, yet no considerable effect was produced, nor any such progress made, as might imply their real intentions to accomplish what was petitioned for; but, on the contrary, there more and more appeared amongst them an aversion to the things themselves, with much bitterness and opposition to the people of God, and His spirit acting in them; which grew so prevalent, that those persons of honour and integrity amongst them, who had eminently appeared for God and the public good, both before and throughout this war, were rendered of no further use in Parliament, than by meeting with a corrupt party to give them countenance to carry on their ends, and for effecting the desire they had of perpetuating themselves in the supreme government, for which purpose the said party long opposed, and frequently declared themselves against having a new representative: and when they saw themselves necessitated to take that Bill into consideration, they resolved to make use of it to recruit the House with persons of the same spirit and temper, thereby to perpetuate their own sitting; which intention divers of the activist amongst them did manifest, labouring to persuade others to a consent therein: and the better to effect this, divers petitions, preparing from several

counties for the continuance of this Parliament, were encouraged, if not set on foot, by many of them.

- (1) Of what event or events is this extract a part of the history?
- (2) What can you say of the author?
- (3) With what parts of this might (a) a churchman, (b) a member of the Rump Parliament, disagree?

92. Hereupon, the same bill was re-committed, with direction, "so far to alter the frame of it, as might serve utterly to take away and abolish that court": which was accordingly done; and again brought to the house, and engrossed, and sent up to the lords. So that important bill was never read but once in the house of commons, and was never committed¹; which, I believe, was never before heard of in parliament.

It could not meet with any opposition in the house of peers; all who had been judges there having their several judgments hanging like meteors over their heads; and the rest, being either grieved, or frightened by it: and so, being brought to his majesty, received his royal assent.

Thus fell that high court, a great branch of the prerogative; having rather been extended and confirmed, than founded, by the statute of the tenth year of King Harry the Seventh; for, no doubt, it had both a being and a jurisdiction before that time, though vulgarly it received a date from thence; and, whilst it was gravely and moderately governed, was an

¹ i.e. passed in committee.

excellent expedient to preserve the dignity of the King, the honour of his council, and the peace and security of the kingdom.

- (1) What court is here abolished?
- (2) When was it abolished and why?
- (3) How had it been "a great branch of the prerogative"?

93. With face and fashion to be known

For one of sure election,

With eyes all white, and many a groan

With neck aside to draw in tone,

With harp in's nose, or he is none:

See a new teacher of the town,

O the town, O the town's new teacher!

With pate cut shorter than the brow,

With little ruff starch'd you know how,

With cloak like Paul, no cape I trow,

With surplice none; but lately now.

With hands to thump, *no knees to bow.*

See a new teacher etc.

- . With coz'ning cough and hollow cheek,

To get new gatherings every week,

With paltry change of and to eke,

With some small Hebrew and no Greek,

To find out words where stuff's to seek.

See a new teacher etc.

What portrait is here presented? Suggest a time of writing and the views of the author on his subject. Comment on the phrases in italics.

94. I must humbly beseech your Majesty to remember your last promise and my last demand, that "I be not condemned without answer and due proof," which it seems that I now am: for, without cause proved, I am by your Council, from you commanded to go to the Tower. I humbly beseech your Majesty to let me answer afore yourself and not suffer me to trust to your councillors; and that afore I go to the Tower if it be possible, and if not, before I be further condemned.

I have heard of many, in my time, cast away for want of coming to the presence of their Prince; and in late days I heard my Lord of Somerset say that "If his brother had been suffered to speak with him, he had never suffered; but persuasions were made to him so great, that he was brought in belief that he could not live safely if the Admiral lived, and that made him give consent to his death." Though these persons are not to be compared to your Majesty; yet, I pray God, as evil persuasions persuade not one sister against the other! and all for that they have heard a false report, and not hearken to the truth not known.

And as for the traitor Wyatt, he might peradventure write me a letter; but, on my faith, I never received any from him. And as for the copy of the letter sent to the French King, I pray God may confound me eternally if ever I sent him word, message, token or letter by any means.

Who wrote this letter and to whom was it addressed? Give its date as accurately as possible and explain the charge brought against the writer. Show how you arrive at your conclusions.

95. 1. That he the said Thomas, Earl of Strafford, hath traitorously endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws and government of the Realms of England and Ireland, and instead thereof, to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical government against law, which he hath declared by traitorous words, counsels, and actions, and by giving His Majesty advice, by force of arms, to compel his loyal subjects to submit thereunto.

2. That he hath traitorously assumed to himself regal power over the lives, liberties, persons, lands and goods of His Majesty's subjects in England and Ireland, and hath exercised the same tyrannically, to the subversion and undoing of many, both of Peers and others of His Majesty's liege people.

3. That the better to enrich and enable himself to go through with his traitorous designs, he hath detained a great part of His Majesty's revenue, without giving legal account; and hath taken great sums out of the exchequer, converting them to his own use, when His Majesty wanted money for his own urgent occasions, and his army had been a long time unpaid.

4. That he hath traitorously abused the power and authority of his government, to the increasing, countenancing and encouraging of Papists, that so he might settle a mutual dependence and confidence betwixt himself and that party, and by their help prosecute and accomplish his malicious and tyrannical designs.

5. That he hath maliciously endeavoured to stir up enmity and hostility between His Majesty's subjects of England, and those of Scotland.

6. That he hath traitorously broke the great trust reposed in him by His Majesty, of Lieutenant-General

of his army, by wilful betraying divers of His Majesty's subjects to death, his army to a dishonourable defeat by the Scots at Newborne, and the town of Newcastle into their hands, to the end, that by the effusion of blood, by dishonour, and so great a loss as that of Newcastle, His Majesty's realm of England might be engaged in a national and irreconcilable quarrel with the Scots.

7. That to preserve himself from being questioned for those and other his traitorous courses, he laboured to subvert the right of Parliaments, and the ancient course of Parliamentary proceedings, and by false and malicious slanders, to incense His Majesty against Parliaments. By which words, counsels and actions, he hath traitorously, and contrary to his allegiance, laboured to alienate the hearts of the King's liege people from His Majesty, to set a division between them, and to ruin and destroy His Majesty's Kingdoms, for which they impeach him of High Treason against our sovereign lord, the King, his crown and dignity.

Examine this statement of charges against the Earl of Strafford. How many of these do you consider could be proved? Give your evidence for or against each head. Comment on the general tone of the whole charge.

[Your answer could appear in a tabular form.]

96. A. The Petition etc.

Humbly sheweth: that the great averseness they find in themselves to the distributing and publishing in all their churches your Majesty's late declaration for liberty of conscience, proceedeth neither from any want

of duty and obedience to your Majesty; our holy mother, the Church of England, being both in her principles and in her constant practice unquestionably loyal, and having, to her great honour, been more than once publicly acknowledged to be so by your gracious Majesty; nor yet from any want of due tenderness to dissenters, in relation to whom they are willing to come to such a temper as shall be thought fit, when that matter shall be considered and settled in Parliament and Convocation. But among many other considerations, from this especially, because that declaration is founded upon such a dispensing power, as hath been often declared illegal in Parliament, and particularly in the years 1662 and 1672, and the beginning of your Majesty's reign; and is a matter of so great moment and consequence to the whole nation, both in Church and State, that your petitioners cannot in prudence, honour, or conscience, so far make themselves parties to it as the distribution of it all over the nation, and the solemn publication of it once and again even in God's House, and in the time of His Divine service, must amount to, in common and reasonable construction.

B. All the significations of a royal pleasure are, and ought to be, to all loyal subjects in the nature and force of a command. Nay, though any King in the world should command flatly against the law of God, yet were his power no otherwise at all to be resisted, but (for the not doing of his will in that which is clearly unlawful) to endure with patience whatsoever penalty his pleasure should inflict upon them who in this case would desire rather to obey God than man. But on the other side, if any King shall command that which

stands not in any opposition to the original laws of God, nature, nations and the Gospel (though it be not correspondent in every circumstance to laws national and municipal), no subject may, without hazard of his own damnation in rebelling against God, question or disobey the will and pleasure of his Sovereign.

What differences do you note in the doctrines brought out in these two quotations? [They are both the work of Churchmen.] Account for the attitude taken up by the writers in each case.

97. King James had broken the laws in many public and avowed instances; he had set up an open treaty with Rome; he had shaken the whole settlement of Ireland, and had put that island, and the English and the Protestants that were there, in the power of the Irish. The dispensing power took away not only those laws to which it was applied, but all other laws whatsoever, by the precedent it had set and by the consequences that followed upon it; by the ecclesiastical commission he had invaded the liberty of the Church, and subjected the clergy to mere will and pleasure; and all was concluded by his deserting his people and flying to a foreign power, rather than stay and submit to the determinations of a free Parliament.

Give, either in a tabulated or connected form, evidence to prove as many of these charges against James II as you can?

98. Sir,

I gave you an account on Sunday of the situation we were then in, and that we expected to hear the enemy would pass the Danube at Lavingen, in order to attack Prince Eugene. At eleven that night we had an express from him that the enemy were come over, and desiring he might be reinforced; whereupon I ordered my brother Churchill to advance at one o'clock in the morning with his twenty battalions, and by three the whole army was in motion. For the greater expedition I ordered part of the troops to pass over the Danube and follow the march of the twenty battalions, and with most of the horse and the foot of the first line I passed the Lech at Rain, and came over the Danube at Donawert, so that we all joined the Prince that night, intending to advance and take this camp of Hochstet, in order whereto we went out on Tuesday early in the morning with forty squadrons to view the ground, but found the enemy had already possessed themselves of it; whereupon we resolved to attack them, and accordingly we marched between three and four yesterday morning from the camp at Munster, leaving all our tents standing. About six we came in view of the enemy, who we found did not expect so early a visit. The cannon began to play at half an hour after eight. They formed themselves in two bodies, the Elector with M. Marsin and their troops opposite our right, and M. de Tallard with all his opposed to our left, which last fell to my share. They had two little rivulets besides a morass before them, which we were obliged to pass over in their view, and Prince Eugene was forced to take a great compass to come to the enemy, so that

it was one o'clock before the battle began. It lasted with great vigour till sunset, when the enemy were obliged to retire, and, by the blessing of God, we obtained a complete victory. We have cut off great numbers of them, as well in the action as in the retreat, besides upwards of thirty squadrons of the French, which we pushed into the Danube, where we saw the greatest part of them perish, M. de Tallard, with several of his general officers, being taken prisoners at the same time; and in the village of Blenheim, which the enemy had intrenched and fortified, and where they made the greatest opposition, we obliged twenty-six battalions and twelve squadrons of dragoons to surrender themselves prisoners at discretion. We took likewise all their tents standing, with their cannon and ammunition, as also a great number of standards, kettledrums, and colours in the action, so that I reckon the greatest part of M. Tallard's army is taken or destroyed.

The Elector and M. Marsin were so advantageously posted that Prince Eugene could make no impression on them till the third attack, at or near seven at night, when he made a great slaughter of them; but being near a wood-side, a good body of Bavarians retired into it, and the rest of the army retreated towards Lavingen.

From the above letter of the Duke of Marlborough give a sketch of the battle of Blenheim indicating the chief movements.

99. There will not be much difficulty in the rest of Callière's declaration as to the preliminaries: I will take the liberty to repeat it: The treaties of Westphalia

and Niemenguen ; His Majesty to be acknowledged ; Strasbourg to be restored in the condition it was when France took it ; Luxemburg in the state it now is ; all in general to be restored that has been taken by the reunions since the Peace of Niemenguen.

- (1) Of what peace are these the preliminaries ?
- (2) What war was closing and why was it waged ?
- (3) What do you know of the two treaties mentioned ?

100. The visitors made their report, that they found the Book of Common Prayer received universally over all the Kingdom, only Lady Mary continued to have mass said according to the abrogated forms. Upon this the council wrote to her to conform to the laws.... She refused to comply with their desires, and sent one to the emperor for his protection ; upon which the emperor pressed the English ambassadors, and they promised that for some time she should be dispensed with.

- (1) Who were these visitors and why did they make this report ?
- (2) Who was the Lady Mary and why did she "refuse to comply" ?
- (3) Why did she send to the emperor ?
- (4) What council is referred to ?

101. When the war is once undertaken, none of the parties shall be at liberty to treat of peace with the enemy, save jointly and in concert with the others. Nor is peace to be made without having first obtained a just

and reasonable satisfaction for His Imperial Majesty, and for His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and a particular security to the Lords, the States General for their dominions, provinces, navigation, and commerce; and a sufficient provision that the kingdoms of France and Spain be never united or come under the government of the same person, nor that the same person may ever be King of both kingdoms; and particularly that the French may never come into possession of the Spanish West Indies; and that they shall not have freedom of navigation for the sake of conducting trade, under any pretence whatsoever, neither directly nor indirectly, except it is agreed that the subjects of Great Britain and Holland may have full power to use and enjoy all the same privileges, rights, immunities, and liberties of commerce by land and sea in Spain, in the Mediterranean, and in all the places and countries of which the late King of Spain, at the time of his death, was in possession, as well in Europe as elsewhere, and which they did then use and enjoy, or which the subjects of both or each nation could use and enjoy, by virtue of any right obtained before the death of the said King of Spain, either by treaties, conventions, custom, or any other way whatsoever.

- (1) What agreement is this, and who are the parties concerned?
- (2) What war is to be undertaken and why?
- (3) What did the Spanish West Indies include?
- (4) Why were England and Holland to have the right of sharing privileges, etc.?
- (5) Date this agreement as accurately as possible.

102. This king, to speak of him in terms equal to his deserving, was one of the best sort of wonders—a wonder for wise men. He had parts, both in his virtue and in his fortune, not so fit for a common place, or for a high position. Certainly he was religious, both in his affection and observance. But as he could see clear, for those times, through superstition, so he would be blended, now and then, by human policy. He advanced churchmen; he was tender in the privilege of sanctuaries, though they wrought him much mischief. He built and endowed many religious foundations, besides his memorable hospital of the Savoy; and yet was he a great alms-giver in secret; which showed that his works in public were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. His justice also was mixed with mercy; for in his reign but three of the nobility suffered capitally. But the less blood he drew, the more treasure he usually took; and as some maliciously construed it, he was sparing in the one that he might squeeze the more in the other; for to have taken both would indeed have been intolerable. Doubtless he was naturally inclined to hoarding; and admired riches too much for one in so high a sphere.

He was of a high and exalted mind; a lover of his own opinion and his own way; as one that revered himself and would reign alone.

He kept a strict hand upon the nobility, and chose rather to advance to his service such clergymen and lawyers who were more obsequious to him and less gracious with the people; which made for his authority, but not for his safety, insomuch that I am fully persuaded this method of his was a principal cause of the

frequent commotions that happened in his reign ; because the nobility, though loyal and obedient, did not cheerfully co-operate with him.

Whose character is here given? Tabulate your evidence for your answer, citing events from the reign to support that evidence. Do you disagree with any statement?

103. That the Constables see every House shut up, and to be attended with Watchmen, which may keep them in, and minister Necessaries unto them at their own Charges (if they be able) or at the common Charge, if they be unable : The shutting up to be for the space of four weeks after all be whole.

That precise Orders be taken that the Searchers, Chirurgeons, Keepers, and Buriers are not to pass the Streets without holding a red Rod or Wand of three Foot in Length in their Hands, open and evident to be seen, and are not to go into any other House than into their own, or into that whereunto they are directed or sent for ; but to forbear and abstain from Company, especially when they have been lately used in any such Business or Attendance.

When and why was it necessary to issue these orders?

104. A. The Lord Churchill wrote to the King [i.e. James II]. He advised him to bring with him 25,000 men, and arms for 7000. He wrote also a letter dated February 28, 1694. He told him that Lord Shrewsbury was so pressed to receive his former office

of Secretary that he was afraid he could not resist. But though he altered his condition, he assured him that he could not alter his inclination. Yet Churchill himself was the adviser of Shrewsbury, hoping he would do himself the same good turn. He told the King that he himself was solicited to come into office, but that he would do nothing without the King's consent. On May 4 the Lord Churchill gave notice to the King of the design upon Brest.

B. It is impossible to forget the probability and conveniency of Your Majesty's [i.e. William III] receiving my Lord Marlborough into your favour. He has been with me since this news to offer his services with all the expressions of duty and fidelity imaginable. It is so unquestionably his interest to be faithful that single argument makes me not doubt it.

C. As to what you wrote in your last letter concerning Lord Marlborough, I can say no more than that I do not think it for the good of my service to entrust him with the command of my troops.

- (1) What light do these extracts throw on the conduct of Marlborough during the reign of William III?
- (2) How can you account for that conduct?
- (3) Were there any others who took the same line of policy?

105. Furthermore, the most weightye cause of the abolishment of certayne Ceremonies was, that they were so farre abused partely by the superstitious blyndenes of the rude and unlearned, and partelye by

the unsaciabie auarice of suche as soughte more theyr owne lucre than the glorye of God ; that the abuses coulde not well bee taken awaye, the thyng remaynyng styll. But nowe as concernyng those persones, whiche peraduenture will bee offended for that some of the olde Ceremonies are retayned still : Yf they consyder, that wythoute some Ceremonies it is not possible to kepe anye ordre or quyetie dyscyplyne in the churche : they shall easilye perceyue iuste cause to refourme theyr iudgements. And yf they thynke muche that anye of the olde dooe remayne, and woulde rather haue all deuised anewe : then such menne (grauntyng some Ceremonyes conueniente to bee hadde), surelye where the olde maye bee well used : there they cannot reasonablye reprove the olde (onelye for theyr age) withoute bewraiying of theyr owne folye.

- (1) What can you gather from this extract of the religious views of the author ?
- (2) Name certain ceremonies that were abused, say in what manner, and how they were abolished.
- (3) Why was it not possible to keep order or quiet in the church without some ceremonies ?
- (4) Who would be the offended persons mentioned ?

106. Yesterday I received an express from my Ambassador in France with the enclosed memorial. I doubt not but this unheard-of proceeding of France will surprise you as much as it did me.

I never relied much on engagements with France, but must confess I did not think they would, on this

occasion, have broken, in the face of the whole world, a solemn treaty before it was well accomplished. The motives alleged in the annexed memorial are so shameful that I cannot conceive how they can have the effrontery to produce such a paper. We must confess we are dupes; but if one's word and faith are not to be kept, it is easy to cheat any man. The worst is it brings us into the greatest embarrassment, particularly when I consider the state of affairs here, for the blindness of the people here is incredible.

For though this affair is not public, yet it was no sooner said that the King of Spain's will was in favour of the Duke of Anjou than it was the general opinion that it was better for England that France should accept the will than fulfil the Treaty of Partition.

I am perfectly persuaded that if this will be executed England and the Republic are in the utmost danger of being totally lost or ruined. I will hope that the Republic understands it thus, and will exert her whole force to oppose so great an evil.

It is the utmost mortification to me in this important affair that I cannot act with the vigour which is requisite and set a good example; but the Republic must do it, and I will engage people here by a prudent conduct by degrees and without perceiving it.

I confess I think vigour is necessary on this occasion, and hope it is to be found in the Republic, in case the Emperor shall maintain his right.

If I followed my own inclination and opinion, I should have sent to all Courts to incite them to vigour; but it is not becoming, as I cannot set a good example, and I fear doing more harm than good, not being able to

play any other game with these people than engaging them imperceptibly.

- (1) Give the date and author of this letter as accurately as possible.
- (2) What engagements had the French broken?
- (3) In what did the "blindness of the people here" consist and why was it incredible?
- (4) Why did the writer think vigour necessary?
- (5) What was the result of the carrying out of the policy as laid down in this letter?

107. The principal law that was made [by] this parliament was a law of a strange nature; rather just than legal; and more magnanimous than provident. This law did ordain: that no person that did assist in arms, or otherwise, the King for the time being, should after be impeached therefor, or attainted, either by the course of the law, or by act of parliament. But if any such act of attainder did happen to be made, it should be void and of none effect; for that it was agreeable to reason of estate, that the subject should not inquire of the justness of the King's title, or quarrel; and that it was agreeable to good conscience, that, whatsoever the fortunes of the war were, the subject should not suffer for his obedience. The spirit of this law was wonderful pious and noble....Neither wanted this law parts of prudent and deep foresight: for it did the better take away occasion for the people to busy themselves to pry

into the King's title; for that howsoever it fell, their safety was already provided for. [1495]

- (1) What might be said of the justness of the King's title?
- (2) Suggest motives leading to the passing of this statute.
- (3) Had the policy suggested here always been carried out?

108. This bill gave the King [i.e. William III] great content. He in his own opinion always thought that conscience was God's province, and that it ought not to be imposed on; and his experience in Holland made him look on toleration as one of the wisest measures of Government. He was much troubled to see so much ill-humour spreading among the clergy, and by their means over a great part of the nation. He was so true to his principle herein that he restrained the heat of some who were proposing severe acts against Papists. He made them apprehend the advantage which that would give the French to alienate all the Papists of Europe from us, who from thence might hope to set on foot a new Catholic League, and make the war a quarrel of religion, which might have very bad effects. Nor could he pretend to protect the Protestants in many places of Germany and in Hungary, unless he could cover the Papists in England from all severities on account of their religion.

- (1) What bill is here referred to? Give your reasons.
- (2) Why was ill-humour spreading among the clergy?
- (3) By what means did the clergy cause their ill-humour to spread over the greater part of the nation?
- (4) What severities did the Papists suffer from?

109. This is the prayer of the Petition! this is the present cure for all this popular frenzy! and will do more to establish our peace, than the whole twenty years' war has done! this will prepare us, either to carry the war on abroad, or to receive peace when God shall think fit to trust us with that blessing again!

That you would be pleased to condemn the Principle! It is nothing what ye do with the man.

The Principle is the plague sore that runs upon the nation; and its contagion infects our gentry, infects our clergy, infects our politics; and affects the loyalty, the zeal, and the peace of the whole island.

Passive Obedience, Non-Resistance, and the Divine Right of Hereditary Succession are inconsistent with the rights of the British Nation (not to examine the Rights of Nature)! inconsistent with the Constitution of the British Government! inconsistent with the Being and Authority of the British Parliament! and inconsistent with the declared essential Foundation of the British Monarchy!

- (1) What is the principle here referred to?
- (2) What was the cause of this vehement denunciation of that principle?
- (3) What conclusions can you draw as to the author?
- (4) How did the principle affect the loyalty, zeal and peace of the whole island?

110. A. I perceive that the project of maintaining troops in the country during peace will meet with more difficulties than I expected.

B. You cannot form an idea of the indifference with which foreign affairs are now considered. People here

only busy themselves about a fanciful liberty, while they are forced to acknowledge that they never were so free and have nothing to apprehend from me.

C. The people here are now so foolishly engrossed with themselves that they do not pay the least attention to what is going on in foreign countries.

D. The House of Commons has acted as in a fury. It hastily determined to cashier the army; not to allow any foreigner in the three kingdoms; and permits only 7000 men in England, including the officers, all native English; 12,000 in Ireland, either Irish or Scotch; and 6000 in Scotland. The affair passed in such a fury that no person of the Court party could be listened to.

E. This has put the King upon great extremities in his purposes....His resolution is to come to the Parliament and tell them that he came over to rescue the nation from the ruin impending over them. That now they had peace, and might provide for their own safety; that he saw they were entertaining jealousies and distrusts of him, so as not to know what was necessary for themselves; that he was therefore determined to leave England.

- (1) Extracts A, B, and C, are written by the same person. What can you gather from them about the writer and the person to whom he was writing?
- (2) To what affairs do these extracts allude?
- (3) What were the difficulties likely to be met with as suggested in Extract A?
- (4) Why was it necessary for the people to take note of foreign countries at this period?
- (5) Why were more troops required in Ireland than in England according to Extract D?
- (6) How was it that the people never before were so free?

111. The queen gave orders for naming the Electress of Brunswick, in the collect for the royal family, as the next heir of the crown.

- (1) When were these orders given and why?
- (2) Who was the Electress of Brunswick and why was she the next heir of the crown?

112. The restoring the papal power, and the match with the Prince of Spain, were things of such uneasy digestion, that it was not fit to adventure on both at once; therefore the emperor pressed the queen to begin with her marriage, and by that she would be powerfully assisted to carry on her other designs; and at last the queen herself was persuaded to send to Pole to advise him to stop his journey for some time. She sent over the acts of this parliament, to let him see what progress she was making, and to assure him she would make all convenient haste in the reunion; but the parliament had expressed so great an aversion to the restoring the pope's power, and were so apprehensive of losing the abbey lands, that it would prejudice her affairs much if he should come over before the people's minds were better prepared. She also desired him to send her a list of those who were fit to be made bishops in the room of those that were turned out. To this he wrote a long and tedious answer. He rejoiced at the acts that were passed, but observed great defects in them. In that concerning her mother's marriage there was no mention of the pope's bull of dispensation, by which only it could be a lawful marriage. The other

for the setting up the worship as it was in the end of her father's reign he censured more ; for they were then in a state of schism, and so this established schism by a law.

- (1) What marriage is this, and how would the queen be assisted to carry on her other designs? What were these designs?
- (2) Who was this emperor and why did he give advice?
- (3) Why was parliament apprehensive of losing the abbey lands and what were these lands?
- (4) Why was no mention of the bull of dispensation made in the marriage act, and why did Pole desire that such mention should be made?
- (5) How was England in a "state of schism" in the "end of her father's reign"?

113. [An] act was made against idle vagabonds, that they should be made slaves for two years by any that should seize on them. This was chiefly designed against some vagrant monks, as appears by the provisoes in the act; for they went about the country infusing in the people a dislike of the government. The severity of this act caused the English nation, which naturally abhors slavery, not to care to execute it; and this made the other provisoes, for supplying those that were truly indigent, and were willing to be employed, of no effect. But as no nation has better and more merciful laws for the supply of the poor, so the fond pity that many show to the common beggars, which no laws have been able to restrain, causes a sort of dissolute and idle beggars to intercept much of that charity which should

go to the relief of those that are indeed the only proper objects of it.

- (1) What act is here referred to? Give your reasons.
- (2) Can you account for its severity?
- (3) What principles of poor law legislation are here recognised?

- 114. A.** Two Voices are there, one is of the Sea,
One of the Mountains, each a mighty voice :
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
They were thy chosen music, Liberty !
There came a tyrant, and with holy glee
Thou fought'st against him,—but hast vainly striven :
Thou from thy Alpine holds at length art driven
Where not a torrent murmurs heard by thee.
—Of one deep bliss thine ear hath been bereft ;
Then cleave, O cleave to that which still is left—
For high-soul'd Maid, what sorrow would it be
That Mountain floods should thunder as before,
And Ocean bellow from his rocky shore,
And neither awful Voice be heard by Thee !
- B.** Once did She hold the gorgeous East in fee
And was the safeguard of the West ; the worth
Of Venice did not fall below her birth,
Venice, the eldest child of liberty.
She was a maiden city, bright and free ;
No guile seduced, no force could violate ;
And when she took unto herself a mate,
She must espouse the everlasting Sea.

And what if she had seen those glories fade,
Those titles vanish, and that strength decay,—
Yet shall some tribute of regret be paid

When her long life hath reach'd its final day :
Men are we, and must grieve when even the shade
Of that which once was great has pass'd away.

- (1) To what do these sonnets refer? Give your reasons.
- (2) What conclusions can you draw as to the author's views?

115. At this time a sort of contagion of rage ran over all the commons of England. The nobility and gentry, finding more advantage by the trade of wool than by their corn, did generally enclose their grounds, and turn them to pasture; and so kept but few servants, and took large portions of their estates into their own hands. And yet the numbers of the people increased, marriage being allowed to all. The abrogation of many holy-days, and the putting down of pilgrimages, gave them also more time to work. So the commons feared to be reduced to great slavery. Some proposed an agrarian law for regulating this; and the king himself wrote a discourse about it, that there might be some equality in the division of the soil among the tenants.... There was a commission issued out to enquire concerning enclosures and farms, and whether those who purchased the abbey lands, and were obliged to keep up hospitality, performed it or not; and what encouragement they gave to husbandry. But this turned to nothing. So the commons rose everywhere; yet in most of the

- inland counties they were easily dispersed, and it was promised that their grievances should be redressed.

- (1) Date the episode here referred to and give your reasons.
- (2) Why was the laying down of pasturage so profitable?
- (3) What would (a) one of the Protestant nobles, (b) a monk, (c) an East-Anglian peasant say about this "commission"?

116. The Tories affected to distinguish themselves as the only true friends to the church and monarchy; and they hated the dissenters with a mixture of spiritual and political disgust. They looked upon these last as an intruding sect, which constituted great part of the whig faction that extorted such immense sums of money from the nation in the late reign, and involved it in pernicious engagements, from whence it had no prospect of deliverance. They considered them as encroaching schismatics that disgraced and endangered the hierarchy; and those of their own communion, who recommended moderation, they branded with the epithets of lukewarm christians, betrayers and apostates. They now resolved to approve themselves zealous sons of the church, by seizing the first opportunity that was in their power to distress the dissenters.

Date this episode as accurately as you can, giving your reasons. What were the "pernicious engagements"?

117. On the twenty-first day of the month [March], the king appeared in the House of Lords, and delivered to the chancellor a written speech, which was read in

presence of both houses. His Majesty thanked his faithful and loving subjects for the zeal and firmness they had shown in defence of the protestant succession against all the *open and secret practices which had been used to defeat it*. He told them that *some conditions of the peace, essential to the security and trade of Great Britain, were not yet duly executed*; and that the performance of the whole might be looked upon as precarious, until defensive alliances should be formed to guarantee the present treaties. He observed that the pretender boasted of the assistance he expected in England, to repair his former disappointment; that great part of the national trade was rendered impracticable; and that the public debts were surprisingly increased ever since the fatal cessation of arms. He gave the commons to understand, that the branches of the revenue, formerly granted for the support of the civil government, were so far encumbered and alienated, that the produce of the funds which remained, and had been granted to him, would fall short of what was at first designed for maintaining the honour and dignity of the crown; that as it was his and their happiness to see a Prince of Wales who might in due time succeed him on the throne, and to see him blessed with many children; these circumstances would naturally occasion an expense to which the nation had not for many years been accustomed; and therefore he did not doubt but they would think of it with that affection which he had reason to hope from his commons. He desired that no unhappy divisions of parties might divert them from pursuing the common interests of their country. He declared that the established constitution in church and

state should be the rule of his government; and that the happiness, ease, and prosperity of his people should be the chief care of his life. He concluded with expressing his confidence, that with their assistance he should disappoint the designs of those who wanted to deprive him of that blessing which he most valued—the affection of his people.

- (1) Whose speech is here summarized? Tabulate your evidence.
- (2) Comment on the phrases in italics and on the last sentence.

118. A. Of Nelson and the North

Sing the glorious day's renown,
When to battle fierce came forth
All the might of Denmark's crown.

B. But redder yet that light shall glow
On Linden's hills of stained snow;
And bloodier yet the torrent flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

C. "Great praise the Duke of Marlborough won
And our good prince Eugene";
"Why 'twas a very wicked thing!"
Said little Wilhelmine;
"Nay, nay, my little girl," quoth he,
"It was a famous victory."

D. This is he that far away
Against the myriads of Assaye
Clash'd with his fiery few and won;
And underneath another sun,

Warring on a later day
Round affrighted Lisbon drew
The treble work, his vast designs
Of his laboured rampart lines.

To what circumstances do these extracts refer? What was the result in each case?

119. The people in general began to be sick of the whig ministry, whom they had formerly caressed. To them they imputed the burdens under which they groaned; burdens which they had hitherto been animated to bear by the pomp of triumph and uninterrupted success. At present they were discouraged by the miscarriage of the expedition against Toulon and the fate of four ships of the line, destroyed or taken by a squadron under the command of two of the most enterprising sea-officers in the French service. No new advantage had been obtained in the Netherlands; France, instead of sinking under the weight of the confederacy, seemed to rise with fresh vigour from every overthrow: the English traders had lately sustained repeated losses for want of proper convoys: the coin of the nation was visibly diminished; and the public credit began to decline. The tories did not fail to inculcate and exaggerate these causes of discontent, and the ministry were too remiss in taking proper steps for the satisfaction of the nation. Instead of soothing by gentle measures, and equal administration, the Scots, who had expressed such aversion to the union, they treated them in such a manner, as served to exasperate the spirits of that people. The Jacobites

were again in commotion. They held conferences; they maintained a correspondence with the Court of St. Germain's: a great number of the most rigid whigs entered so far into their measures, as to think a revolution was absolutely necessary to preserve the liberties, independence, and commerce of their country.

- (1) To what period does this refer?
- (2) Why were the Jacobites active and why did some of "the most rigid whigs" side with them?
- (3) Do you consider this a truthful picture of England's condition at the time?

120. For the honour of his Majesty, and the safety of his government, we cannot but observe that those who have appeared the greatest enemies to both are of that rank of men, who are commonly distinguished by the title of Fox-hunters. As several of these have had no part of their education in cities, camps, or courts, it is doubtful whether they are of greater ornament or use to the nation in which they live. It would be an everlasting reproach to politics, should such men be able to overturn an establishment which has been formed by the wisest laws, and is supported by the ablest heads. The wrong notions and prejudices which cleave to many of these country gentlemen, who have always lived out of the way of being better informed, are not easy to be conceived by a person who has never conversed with them.

That I may give my readers an image of these rural statesmen, I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of them some time ago.

Our conversation opened, as usual, upon the weather ; in which we were very unanimous ; having both agreed that it was too dry for the season of the year. My fellow-traveller, upon this, observed to me that there had been no good weather since the Revolution. I was a little startled at so extraordinary a remark, but would not interrupt him till he proceeded to tell me of the fine weather they used to have in King Charles the Second's reign. I only answered that I did not see how the badness of the weather could be the king's fault ; and, without waiting for his reply, asked him whose house it was we saw upon the rising ground at a little distance from us. He told me it belonged to an old fanatical cur, Mr. Such-a-one. "You must have heard of him," says he, "he's one of the Rump." I knew the gentleman's character upon hearing his name, but assured him, that to my knowledge he was a good churchman: "Ay!" says he, with a kind of surprise, "We were told in the country, that he spoke twice, in the queen's time, against taking off the duties upon French claret." This naturally led us into the proceedings of late parliaments, upon which occasion he affirmed roundly, that there had not been one good law passed since King William's accession to the throne, except the act for preserving the game. We were at length diverted by a post-boy, who winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way clear for him. "I fancy," said I, "that post brings news from Scotland. I shall long to see the next Gazette." "Sir," says he, "is it not strange that we should be making war upon Church of England men with Dutch and Swiss soldiers, men of anti-monarchical principles? these foreigners will never be

loved in England, sir ; they have not the wit and good-breeding that we have."

Date this as accurately as possible giving your reasons. What conclusions can you draw as to the opinions of the two men?

121. Kings have to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their second nobles or gentlemen, their merchants, their commons, and their men of war ; and from all these arise dangers, if care and circumspection be not used.

First, for their neighbours, there can no general rule be given (the occasions are so variable), save one which ever holdeth ; which is, that princes do keep due sentinel, that none of their neighbours do overgrow so (by increase of territory, by embracing of trade, by approaches, or the like), as they become more able to annoy them than they were ; and this is generally the work of standing councils to foresee and to hinder it. During that triumvirate of kings, King Henry the Eighth of England, Francis the First, King of France, and Charles the Fifth, Emperor, there was such a watch kept that none of the three could win a palm of ground, but the other two would straightways balance it, either by confederation, or, if need were, by a war ; and would not in any wise take up peace at interest.

- (1) Illustrate the first paragraph in a tabular form giving the date and cause and result of the quarrel in each case.
- (2) What principle is embodied in the second paragraph ? Illustrate its carrying out.

122. Whereas the King's highness hath of late, with the assent and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in the parliament held the fourth day of November, in the first year of his most gracious reign, made a good and godly act and estatute against those who do contemn, despise, or with unseemly and ungodly words deprave and revile the holy sacrament of the body and blood of our Lord, commonly called the "sacrament of the altar"; and the said estatute hath most prudently declared, by all the words and terms which scripture speaketh of it, what is undoubtedly to be accepted, believed, taken and spoken by and of the said sacrament: yet this notwithstanding, his majesty is advertised, that some of his subjects, not contented with such words and terms as scripture doth declare thereof, nor with that doctrine which the Holy Ghost by the evangelists and S. Paul hath taught us, do not cease to move contentious and superfluous questions of the said holy sacrament and supper of the Lord, entering rashly into discussing of the high mystery thereof, and go about in their sermons or talks arrogantly to define the manner, nature, fashion, ways, possibility or impossibility, of those matters; which neither make to edification, nor God hath by his holy words opened:

Which persons,—not contented reverently and with obedient faith to accept that the said sacrament according to the saying of S. Paul, "The bread is the communion," or partaking, "of the body of the Lord; the wine," likewise "the partaking of the blood of Christ," by the words instituted and taught of Christ;—search and strive unreverently, whether the body and blood aforesaid is there really or figuratively, locally or

circumscriptly, and having quantity and greatness, or but substantially and by substance only, or else but in a figure and manner of speaking; whether his blessed body be there, naked or clothed; whether he is broken, or he is always whole; whether the bread there remaineth as we see, or how it departeth; and with other such irreverent, superfluous, and curious questions, hath desired to search out such mysteries, as lieth hid in the infinite wisdom and glory of God.

For reformation whereof, and to the intent that further contention, tumult, and question, might not rise among the King's subjects, the King's highness, straitly willeth and commandeth, that no manner of person from henceforth do in any wise contentiously and openly argue, dispute, reason, preach or teach, affirming any more terms of the said blessed sacrament, than be expressly taught in the holy scripture, and mentioned in the foresaid act; nor deny none, which be therein contained and mentioned; until such time as the King's majesty, by the advice of his highness' council and the clergy of this realm, shall define, declare, and set forth an open doctrine thereof; and what terms and words may justly be spoken thereby, other than be expressly in the scripture contained in the act before rehearsed.

In the meanwhile, the King's highness' pleasure is, by the advice aforesaid, that every his loving subjects shall devoutly and reverently affirm and take that holy bread to be Christ's body, and that cup to be the cup of his holy blood, according to the purport and effect of the holy scripture, contained in the act before expressed, and accommodate themselves rather to take the same

sacrament worthily, than rashly to enter into the discussing of the high mystery thereof.

- (1) Date this proclamation as accurately as possible.
- (2) Why would such a proclamation be necessary?
- (3) Summarize the views expressed.
- (4) What light does this proclamation throw on the course of the Reformation in England? Give your reasons in each answer.

123. My singular good lord, after most hearty wise I commend me unto your good lordship; signifying unto you, that about a twelve months past, as I was in my journey towards the king's highness, I lodged at my house in Croydon; where certain of my chaplains by chance went into the church there, and as they looked in certain books, they found the names of bishops of Rome not put out according unto the king's commandment: wherefore I sent for all the priests of the church, and their books also, and showed them the place where such names were, and also commanded them that they should amend their said books; and I discharged the parish priest of his service at the same time. Now, if it please your good lordship, it chanced in these holidays the dean of the arches to say mass with a book belonging to one of the chantry priests of the said church; which book is nothing amended since that time of my being there, and yet then I myself showed the places in the same book, and the said chantry priest promised to put them out: and whether this be a maintenance of the bishop of Rome his authority or no, I will not determine, but remit the matter wholly to your good lordship; yet in the mean season I have called him before me, and

have taken certain honest men, which be bound that he shall be ready at all times to come before any of the king's council, there to make answer unto all such things as shall be laid to his charge concerning the same. I desire your good lordship that I may have an answer by this bearer, what I shall do herein ; and I desire Almighty God to have your good lordship continually in his preservation. From my manor of Croydon, the 12 day of June.

Whom do you consider wrote this letter and when? Who received it? What would a prelate of the time of Henry VII have said to "yet in the mean season...what shall I do herein"?

124. It being become the general and just Complaint of the whole Nation, that Publick Credit is lost and destroy'd, and by that means Trade ruin'd, Manufacturers starving, Money scarce, and all Ranks of People, from the highest to the lowest within this (lately famous) City, and our (not long since flourishing) Country, (all except the Traytors, whose boundless Avarice occasion'd it) are reduc'd to a Degree of Misery before unheard of in the known world ;

I, who have liv'd about Forty Years in the publick Affairs of this Kingdom, do presume to assert, and doubt not but to demonstrate,

That our present sudden and dismal Change of Fortune (due Allowances being made for God's just Judgments upon us for the horrid Blasphemies, and other before unheard of Impieties, of late openly practised), is owing to a most corrupt and impudent Set of Men, sprung out of the Mud and Filth of the

Earth, greedy of scraping up the Dirt they came from, and yet without Hearts to use for the Gratification of their leaden Carcases, what they had sacrificed their immortal Souls to obtain.

I mean the late leading Directors of Three Great Stocks, a Heap of sordid Animals, who (tho' solid, heavy, and exquisitely dull in all Matters and Things but the Art of Cheating, in which Diabolical Science, a Footman, a Drayman, a Butcher, or a Wool-picker (as by dreadful Experience we have found, and by Examples may be made out) may, with the Aid, and under the Direction of the Devil, their universal Master, arrive at as great Perfection, as a Pope, or Cardinal, or even a Jamaica Bucanier; yet) wretched Tools as they are (upon pretence of letting their Fellow-Subjects into the fatal Secret, how such Lumps of Clay had amass'd the immense Riches the voracious Monsters then possess'd) have deluded the dextrous Courtier, the ancient Nobility, the brave Gentry, the devout Clergy, the honest fair-trading Merchant, the diligent Shop-keeper, and the Charitable and useful Employers of our numberless Manufacturers, with other Persons of all Religions, Qualities, Denominations, Sexes, and Parties; and that by Impositions, greater, and more opposite to all the senses than Transubstantiation it self.

- (1) To what does this refer?
- (2) Suggest motives prompting the writers to make such statements.
- (3) What can you conclude as to the misery in the country?
- (4) What inferences can you draw as to the writer's religious views and nationality?

125. My dear Friend,

The curtain was at last drawn up the day before yesterday, and discovered the new actors, together with some of the old ones. I do not name them to you, because to-morrow's Gazette will do it full as well as I could. Mr. Pitt, who had a *carte blanche* given him, named every one of them; but what would you think he named himself for? Lord Privy Seal, and (what will astonish you, as it does every mortal here) Earl of Chatham. The joke here is, that he will never be able to stand upon his legs again. Everybody is puzzled how to account for this step; and in my mind it can have but two causes; either he means to retire from business, or he has been the dupe of Lord Bute and a great lady. The latter seems to me, of the two, the most probable, and it would not be the first time that great abilities have been duped by low cunning. But, be it what it will, he is now certainly only Earl of Chatham, and no longer Mr. Pitt in any respect whatever. Such an event, I believe, was never read nor heard of. To withdraw, in the fulness of his power, and in the utmost gratification of his ambition, from the House of Commons (which procured him his power, and which alone could insure it to him) and to go into that Hospital of Incurables, the House of Lords, is a measure so unaccountable that nothing but proof positive could have made me believe it; but true it is.

- (1) Date this letter, giving reasons.
- (2) Why did Pitt's choice of office cause astonishment?
What was Pitt's reason for such a choice?
- (3) Comment on "To withdraw...true it is."

126. He had not better parts than his father, but much stronger animal spirits. Everything in his composition was little; and he had all the weaknesses of a little mind; without any of the virtues, or even the vices, of a great one. He loved to act the King, but mistook the part; and the Royal dignity shrunk into the Electoral pride. He was educated upon that scale, and never enlarged its dimensions with his dominions. As Elector of Hanover he thought himself great, as King of Great Britain only rich. Avarice, the meanest of all passions, was his ruling one; and I never knew him to deviate into any generous action.

His first natural movements were always on the side of justice and truth; but they were often warped by Ministerial influence, or the secret twitches of avarice. He was generally reckoned ill-natured, which indeed he was not. He had rather an unfeeling than a bad heart; but I never observed any settled malevolence in him, though his sudden passions, which were frequent, made him say things which, in cooler moments, he would not have executed.

His heart always seemed to me to be in a state of perfect neutrality between hardness and tenderness. In Council he was excessively timorous, and thought by many to be so in person; but of this I can say nothing on my own knowledge. In his dress and in his conversation he affected the hero so much, that from thence only many called his courage in question; though, by the way, that is no certain rule to judge by, since the bravest men, with weak understandings, constantly fall into that error.

He was thought to have a great opinion of his own

abilities ; but on the contrary, I am very sure that he had a great distrust of them in matters of state. He well knew that he was governed by the Queen, while she lived ; but he kept that secret inviolable, and flattered himself that nobody had discovered it. He was very well bred, but it was in a stiff and formal manner, and produced in others that restraint which they saw he was under himself. He bestowed his favours so coldly and ungraciously, that they excited no warm returns in those who received them. They knew that they owed them to the Ministerial arrangements for the time being, and not to his voluntary choice. He was extremely regular and methodical in his hours, in his papers, and above all in his private accounts, and would be very peevish if any accident, or negligence in his Ministers broke in upon that regular allotment of his time.

- (1) Whose character is here given? Give your reasons for your answer.
- (2) What inferences can you draw as to the writer?

127. George I was an honest, dull, German gentleman, as unfit as unwilling to act the part of a King, which is to shine and to oppress. Lazy and inactive even in his pleasures, which were therefore lowly and sensual. He was coolly intrepid, and indolently benevolent. He was diffident of his own parts, which made him speak little in public ; and prefer in his social, which were his favourite, hours the company of wags and buffoons. Even his mistress, the duchess of

Kendal, with whom he passed most of his time, and who had all influence over him, was very little above an idiot.

Importunity alone could make him act, and then only to get rid of it. His views and affections were singly confined to the narrow compass of the Electorate ; England was too big for him. If he had nothing great as a King, he had nothing bad as a man ; and if he does not adorn, at least he will not stain the annals of this country. In private life he would have been loved and esteemed as a good citizen, a good friend, and a good neighbour. Happy were it for Europe, happy for the world, if there were not greater kings in it.

Comment on this character of George I. How much of the extract would refer equally well to George II or George III ?

128. To Wigan. Turnpike—very bad. I know not, in the whole range of language, terms sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal road. To look over a map and perceive that it is a principal one, not only to some towns, but even whole counties, one would naturally conclude it to be at least decent ; but let me most seriously caution all travellers, who may accidentally purpose to travel this terrible country, to avoid it as they would the devil ; for a thousand to one they may break their necks or their limbs by overthrows or breakings down. They will here meet with rutts which I actually measured four feet deep, and floating with mud only from a wet summer ; what therefore must it be after a winter ? The only mending it receives, is the tumbling in some loose stones,

which serve no other purpose but jolting a carriage in the most intolerable manner. These are not merely opinions, but facts, for I actually passed three carts broken down in these eighteen miles of execrable memory.

To Warrington. Turnpike. This is a paved road, and most infamously bad. Any person would imagine the people of the country had made it with a view to immediate destruction ; for the breadth is only sufficient for one carriage ; consequently it is cut at once into rutts ; and you will easily conceive what a break-down dislocating road rutts cut through a pavement must be. The pretence of want of materials is but a mere pretence ; for I remarked several quarries of rock, sufficient to make miles of excellent roads. If they will pave, the breadth ought to be such as to admit several carriages abreast, or the inevitable consequence must be, the immediate cutting up. Tolls had better be doubled, and even quadrupled, than to suffer such a nuisance to remain.

- (1) When would these roads be in this shocking state ?
- (2) How was it that roads leading to such towns were so bad ?
- (3) What caused improvements to be carried out ?

129. In private life he was good-natured, cheerful, social ; inelegant in his manners, loose in his morals. He had a coarse strong wit, which he was too free of for a man in his station, as it is always inconsistent with dignity. He was very able as a Minister, but without a certain elevation of mind necessary for great good or

great mischief. Profuse and appetent, his ambition was subservient to his desire of making a great fortune. He had more of the Mazarin than of the Richelieu. He would do mean things for profit, and never thought of doing great ones for glory.

He was both the best Parliament man, and the ablest manager of Parliament, that I believe ever lived. An artful rather than an eloquent speaker; he saw as by intuition, the disposition of the House, and pressed or receded accordingly. So clear in stating the most intricate matters, especially in the finances, that, whilst he was speaking, the most ignorant thought that they understood what they really did not. Money, not prerogative, was the chief engine of his administration; and he employed it with a success which in a manner disgraced humanity. He was not, it is true, the inventor of that shameful method of governing which had been gaining ground insensibly ever since Charles II, but with uncommon skill and unbounded profusion he brought it to that perfection, which at this time dishonours and distresses this country, and which (if not checked, and God knows how it can be now checked) must ruin it.

Besides this powerful engine of government, he had a most extraordinary talent of persuading and working men up to his purpose. A hearty kind of frankness, which sometimes seemed impudence, made people think that he let them into his secrets, whilst the impoliteness of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. When he found anybody proof against pecuniary temptations, which, alas! was but seldom, he had recourse to a still worse act; for he laughed at and ridiculed all notions of

public virtue, and the love of one's country, calling them "the chimerical school-boy flights of classical learning."

- (1) Whose character is here given? Give your evidence (which could be in tabular form).
- (2) What was the "shameful method of governing" here referred to, and how did it begin in Charles II's reign?
- (3) Do you disagree with any statements?

130. I happened to be in England at the celebration of the centenary of the Revolution of 1688. The characters of William and Mary have always appeared to me detestable; the one seeking to destroy his uncle, and the other her father, to get possession of power themselves. Yet as the nation was disposed to think something of that event, I felt hurt at seeing it ascribe the whole reputation of it to a man who had undertaken it as a job, and who, besides what he otherwise got, charged £600,000 for the expense of the little fleet that brought him from Holland. George I acted the same close-fisted part as William had done, and bought the duchy of Bremen with the money he got from England, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds over and above his pay as King; and having thus purchased it at the expense of England, added it to his Hanoverian dominions for his own private profit. In fact, every nation that does not govern itself is governed as a job. England has been the prey of jobs ever since the Revolution.

The fraud, hypocrisy, and imposition of governments are now beginning to be too well understood to promise

them any long career. The farce of monarchy and aristocracy in all countries is following that of chivalry, and Mr. Burke is dressing for the funeral. Let it, then, pass quietly to the tomb of all other follies, and the mourners be comforted. The time is not very distant when England will laugh at itself for sending to Holland, Hanover, Zell, or Brunswick, for men at the expense of a million a year, who understood neither her laws, her language, nor her interest, and whose capacities would scarcely have fitted them for the office of a parish constable. If government could be trusted to such hands, it must be some easy and simple thing indeed, and materials fit for all the purposes may be found in every town and village in England.

- (1) What political opinions are here expressed?
- (2) When were they current in England, why, and to what degree?
- (3) Comment on the sentence "The time is not very distant when England...parish constable": and explain any necessary references.

131. Tuesday, Aug. 27th.

I had an audience of the Duke of Orleans in the afternoon, when I desired to know if there was anything he would have me to do for his service. I gave him the strongest assurances of the King's firm friendship to him, and his readiness to use all the power of his kingdom to serve him. He made a most obliging return; and the strongest profession of firm attachment to the King and his interest. He renewed his promises as to

Dunkirk. I told him that the true way to establish a perfect good correspondence between the two nations, and with the King, was to send the Pretender out of Lorrain, and his adherents, naming Ormond and Bolingbroke, out of France ; which he heard very well. He talked of setting a treaty of commerce upon a reasonable fair foot for both nations.

Wednesday, Sept. 4th.

I went to Versailles, where I saw the Duke of Orleans ; read my letter to him of the first with the assurances of the King's friendship.

He gave great assurances of his observing the treaty, and doing justice as to Mardyke, according to his promise. He answering nothing positive as to the Pretender, and the Duke of Ormond, or Bolingbroke, in the manner the Abbé had spoken to me before ; this makes me imagine, they intend still to keep that game going.

I spoke to him of the will, and showed him how much his interest had been connected with the King's ; that, if the Pretender had been on the throne, as the late King intended, the will had probably taken effect ; and that view had made Monsieur Torcy so fond of having the Pretender's enterprize take effect. I touched the affair of Sweden to him, and desired him to have an eye to that matter in looking over the papers of negociations.

Thursday, Oct. 3rd.

I had audience of the Regent, gave him the Prince of Wales' letter ; gave him thanks for seizing the arms and ammunition at Havre, in the King's name, and for his refusing to see Ormond and Bolingbroke,

which was very agreeable to my Master, considering what their business was here.

- (1) Date these despatches giving your reasons.
- (2) From them what do you conclude was the gist of the communications between the two countries?
- (3) What is the will referred to in the second despatch and how would it have taken effect?
- (4) What is the treaty mentioned and how was justice to be done "as to Mardyke" and what were the promises "as to Dunkirk"?
- (5) What can you conclude from these despatches as to the writer?

132. Had the King and Lord Mansfield, who dreaded tumults and insurrections at home, and who knew they were in no danger from mobs across the Atlantic; had courage to invade liberty at home, they might have done their business almost at one stroke. By driving all America to resistance, they have made it very doubtful whether they will carry one point. If America gets the better, it will be independent, or will not return to us without effectuating by stipulation or by the consequences of our ill success, a total change of Administration, and a blow to despotism. If Britain prevails, it cannot be but by ruining the towns and trade of America, and by wasting the King's fleet, armies, and treasure, his best means of despotism. If a middle way, an ignominious treaty ensues, what disgrace to the Crown and what a damp to its further innovations! No case can happen in which, if the King prevails, he will

not be a far less potent monarch than before the war. These kingdoms are more likely to grow shocked at so ignominious a reign (compared with its glorious commencement); and few princes that grow despised augment their power. How too shall we have wasted our treasure and armies, instead of diminishing our debt! France and Spain says the Court, give solemn assurances of neutrality, and dislike the precedent of rebellious colonies—perhaps both are true. The more they promise, the more they are to be suspected. Will they spare promises which will encourage us to be undone? If a civil war will not dispel our delusion, a French or Spanish war, or both, will tear the bandage from the eyes that wink most obstinately. Then will our absolute Monarch know the difference between the constitutional glory of such a King as his grandfather, and that of a despotic Sovereign, who has revolted and laid waste his colonies and impoverished and exhausted his subjects at home.

Show how far this estimate of the outcome of the American War of Independence is true.

133. Whereas in and by act of parliament made in the sixth year of the reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary (of ever blessed memory) entitled An Act for the frequent Meeting and Calling of Parliaments: it was among other things enacted, that from thence no parliament whatsoever, that should at any time thereafter be called, assembled or held, should have any continuance longer than for three years only at the farthest, to be accounted from the day on which

by writ of summons the said parliament should be appointed to meet: and whereas it has been found by experience, that the said clause hath proved very grievous and burdensome, by occasioning much greater and more continued expenses in order to elections of members to serve in parliament, and more violent and lasting heats and animosities among the subjects of this realm, than were ever known before the said clause was enacted; and the said provision, if it should continue, may probably at this juncture, when a restless and popish faction are designing and endeavouring to renew the rebellion within this kingdom, and an invasion from abroad, be destructive to the peace and security of the government: be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that this present parliament, and all parliaments that shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled or held, shall and may respectively have continuance for seven years, and no longer, to be accounted from the day on which by writ of summons this present parliament hath been, or any future parliament shall be, appointed to meet, unless this present, or any such parliament hereafter to be summoned, shall be sooner dissolved by His Majesty, his heirs or successors.

- (1) What is this statute? Date it, and say why it was necessary.
- (2) What comments might (a) a Whig, (b) a Tory, (c) a Jacobite make on this statute?
- (3) How much of the above paragraph is preamble? What act is referred to in the preamble? (Give its date.)

134. So the king dismissed and sent back into France the queen's retinue of French (first paying all that was due for wages or salaries) and gave the king of France an account of the action by the Lord Carlton, for the preserving of their mutual correspondency and brotherly affection.

But this dismissal was ill-resented in France, and audience denied to the Lord Carlton, and the matter was aggravated high at the French Court, as a great violation of the articles of the marriage.

And those persons who returned into France (being for the most part younger brothers, and had parted with their portions at home, in expectation of raising their fortunes in the service of the queen of England) did heighten the discontent.

This jarring with France, breaks forth to a public war, and King Charles is at once engaged against two great and mighty princes.

The king declared as a ground of his war with France, that the House of Austria (conspiring the ruin of all those of the reformed religion throughout Christendom, as, he said, plainly appeared in the affairs of Germany) had such an influence upon the council of France, as to prevail with them to obstruct the landing of Count Mansfield's army, contrary to promise, with whom the French should have joined forces, for the relief of the Palatinate and the German princes; which failure of performance in them, proved the ruin of that army, the greatest part whereof perished, and was by the consequence the loss of the whole protestant party in Germany.

His Majesty further declared, that having by his

mediation prevailed for a peace between the French king and his protestant subjects, and engaged his word, that the protestants should observe the articles of agreement: nevertheless, the king of France, contrary to the said articles, blocked up their towns, garrisons, and forts, and had committed many spoils upon them, when they had done nothing in violation of the edict of peace. And that the king of France had committed an example of great injustice in full peace, to seize upon one hundred and twenty English ships, with all their merchandise and artillery; for which reasons, the king was resolved to send a powerful army and navy to require satisfaction.

On the seven and twentieth of June the duke set sail from Portsmouth, and towards the latter end of July he appeared with his fleet before Rochelle.

- (1) From this extract what can you gather concerning the wars in which England was engaged?
- (2) What are the reasons here assigned for the French war? Do you consider them adequate?
- (3) What reasons can you advance for the other wars in which England was taking part?
- (4) Compare the foreign policy here outlined with that of the previous reign, particularly showing which was the more popular.

135. Whereas a traitorous and detestable conspiracy has been formed for subverting the existing laws and constitution and for introducing the system of anarchy and confusion which has so fatally prevailed in France: therefore for the better preservation of His

Majesty's sacred person, and for securing the peace and the laws and liberties of this Kingdom; be it enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that every person or persons that are or shall be in prison within the Kingdom of Great Britain at or upon the day on which this act shall receive His Majesty's royal assent, or after by warrant of His said Majesty's most honourable privy council, signed by six of the said privy council, for high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, or by warrant signed by any of His Majesty's secretaries of state for such causes as aforesaid, may be detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, until the first day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and that no judge or justice of the peace shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, without order from His said Majesty's privy council, signed by six of the said privy council, till the said first day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

What is here enacted, when and why? Is the principle embodied in this act one generally recognised in the English Constitution?

136. Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains

contained in the act made in the first year of King George for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies.

God Save the King.

What is this? Say what you can of its origin.

137. We are now in the tenth campaign of a war, the great load of which has fallen on Britain, as the great advantage of it is proposed to redound to the House of Austria and to the States-General. They are in interest more immediately, we more remotely concerned. However, what by our forwardness to engage in every article of expense, what by our private assurances, and what by our public parliamentary declarations that no peace should be made without the entire restitution of the Spanish Monarchy, we are become principals in the contest. The war is looked upon as our war, and it is treated accordingly by the confederates, even by the Imperialists and by the Dutch. I will not enter into the particulars; I will only make an observation. If a method of carrying on the war was offered never so prejudicial to the interests of Britain, yet the general topic of necessity prevailed. On the other hand, our allies have always looked first at home, and the common cause has been served by the best of them in the second place. From hence it is that our commerce has been neglected, while the French have engrossed the South Sea trade to themselves, and the Dutch encroach daily upon us, both in the East Indies

and on the coast of Africa. From hence it is that we have every year added to our burden, which was long ago greater than we could bear; whilst the Dutch have yearly lessened their proportions in every part of the war, even in that of Flanders, on the pretence of poverty. Whilst the Emperor has never employed twenty of his 90,000 men against France, on account of the troubles in Hungary, which he would not accommodate, nor has suffered our vast expenses in Italy to be effectual on account of articles in which it did not suit his convenience to keep his word, and whilst each of the other confederates in his turn has, from some false pretence, or from some trifling consideration of private advantage, neglected to perform his part in the war, or give a reason to others for not performing theirs, from hence it is that our fleet is diminished and rotten, that our funds are mortgaged for thirty-two and ninety-nine years, that our specie is exhausted, and that we have nothing in possession and hardly anything in expectation, as a compensation to Britain for having borne the burden and heat of the day; whilst Holland has obtained a secure and even formidable barrier; and by my Lord Townshend's great generosity has a claim against our claiming any privilege or benefit in point of commerce, wherein they shall not be entitled to an equal share; whilst the House of Austria has everything in hand *à la Sicile près*, which they proposed by the war, whilst all the allies have had our annual tributes rather than subsidies, besides particular advantages, and some of them are already masters of greater rewards than their services deserve. From hence, in one word, it is that our Government is in a consumption, and that (how florid

a countenance ever we put on) our vitals are consuming, and we must inevitably sink at once.

What war is here referred to? Tabulate your evidence. Do you consider this a just view of the conditions of the time? What conclusion do you think the writer intends to draw and why?

138. A. Acts of Parliament to take away the king's royal power in the defence of his kingdom, are void....They are void acts of parliament to bind the king not to command the subjects, their persons and their goods, and I say their money too, for no acts of parliament make any difference.

B. The people of England are under God the original of all just power; that the commons of England in parliament assembled being chosen by and representing the people have the supreme power in this nation; and that whatsoever is declared and enacted for law by the commons in parliament assembled, hath the force of a law, and all the people of this nation are concluded thereby, although the consent and concurrence of the king or House of Peers be not had thereto.

- (1) Contrast the doctrines expressed in A and B.
- (2) Give suitable occasions when these views could have been expressed.

139. The second grand point in Mr. Turner's husbandry, has been the introduction of clover. The farmers throughout Cleveland have, to this day, rejected the use of that noble vegetable; notwithstanding their

possessing a fine rich clay soil, which reason tells one would produce vast crops of it. This gentleman has introduced the use of it with the same spirit he exerts in all his views. He has sown it upon large tracts of land and with great success. One experiment in which he was accurate, is highly worthy of insertion.

A field containing thirteen acres of clover and three acres in a border of very bad natural grass was sown with clover among the crop of last year. This year it has flourished greatly and yielded the following produce.

[A list of items (with valuations) is here given. The result is a profit reckoned at £45. 19s. 6d.]

If this experiment does not prove the value of clover, nothing can; but the general use of it in so many parts of the kingdom shows the justness of the idea too clearly to want any particular instances for general imitation. But to the farmers of those tracts of country that have not yet adopted the culture, such instances cannot be too strongly impressed.

Say as accurately as possible when this extract was written. Why was such an experiment necessary to prove the value of clover?

140. The King almost sunk under this weight of misfortunes. That country, which with so much patriotism and so little prudence he had made the point in which his whole policy centred—that country now felt all the bitterness of desolation! Hanover, which so long had tasted the felicity of being conjoined to England, was now ravaged in an English quarrel. And unless we will suppose that his Majesty hoped to

hire out his Electoral troops to his Crown in a contest which he flattered himself would never be agitated in Germany, one cannot conceive why with such improvident facility he had permitted the Chancellor and Newcastle to bound into a war with France; a war undertaken with some provocation, with no preparation; and discussed with no more solidity, than the mob, whom it was made to captivate, could have employed. The French had aimed at and proceeded to invade our settlements. We returned hostilities with as slight a force as if we had only sent a herald to denounce war. We then seized their ships—and did nothing more; yes, we engaged some German mercenaries, as if the Duke of Newcastle had thought that the Rhine and the Ohio were the same river. Had we, like the French, waived expressions of war, till we had mustered a mighty force in America, where our superiority is exceedingly great; had we increased our Navy before we seized theirs; had we at least imitated their arts as well as their invasions, we might have dictated in the new world, and lived without hostilities in the old. No wonder the King was overwhelmed with the explosion of such calamities and blunders—still he had deserved compassion; had he not shown that, whatever his reflection suggested, his heart had no generous feelings.

- (1) What period is here referred to? Give your evidence (which could be tabulated).
- (2) Do you consider this a faithful picture of the state of England at the time referred to?
- (3) Comment on "Had we, like the French, waived expressions of war...in the old."

141. My Lord,

In Lord Grenville's absence, I have received and laid before the King your last dispatches.

His Majesty has been deeply afflicted in receiving the information of the extent and the deplorable consequences of the troubles which have happened in Paris; as well on account of his personal attachment to their most Christian Majesties, and the interest that he has always taken in their welfare, as for the earnest desire he has for the tranquillity and prosperity of a kingdom with which he is on terms of friendship.

As it appears that in the present state of affairs, the exercise of the executive power has been withdrawn from his most Christian Majesty, the credentials which have hitherto been made use of by your excellency can no longer be valid. His Majesty is therefore of opinion that you ought not to remain any longer in Paris, as well on this account, as because this step appears to him the most conformable to the principles of neutrality which he has hitherto observed. His Majesty's pleasure, therefore, is, that you should quit that city, and return to England, as soon as you shall have been able to procure the necessary passports for that purpose.

In all the conversations that you may have occasion to hold before your departure, you will take care to express yourself in a manner conformable to the sentiments herein communicated to you; and you will take especial care not to neglect any opportunity of declaring that at the same time his Majesty means to observe the principles of neutrality in everything which regards the arrangements of the internal government of France; he does not conceive that he departs from these principles

in manifesting, by every possible means in his power, his solicitude for the personal situation of their most Christian Majesties, and the Royal Family. He most earnestly hopes that his wishes in that respect will not be deceived; that the Royal Family will be preserved from every act of violence; the commission of which would not fail to excite sentiments of universal indignation throughout all Europe.

I have the honour to be etc. etc.

HENRY DUNDAS.

- (1) Date this letter giving your reasons.
- (2) To whom do you suggest it was written?
- (3) Do you consider the sentiments here expressed general in England? If so, how far?
- (4) What reply might the French government make to this note?

142. Whereas by an act made in the first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the First, of glorious memory, intituled, An act for the more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands in Scotland, it was enacted, That from and after the first day of November, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, it should not be lawful for any person or persons (except such persons as are therein mentioned and described) to have in his or their custody, use, or bear, broadsword or target, poignard, whinger, or durk, side pistol, gun, or other warlike weapon, otherwise than in the said act was directed, under certain penalties appointed by the said act; which act having by experience been found not sufficient to attain the ends therein

proposed, was further enforced by an act made in the eleventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, An act for more effectual disarming the Highlands in that part of Great Britain called Scotland ; and for the better securing the peace and quiet of that part of the kingdom : And whereas the said act is now expired : And whereas many persons within the said bounds and shires still continue possessed of great quantities of arms, and there, with a great number of such persons, have lately raised and carried on a most audacious and wicked rebellion against his Majesty, in favour of a popish pretender, and in prosecution thereof did, in a traitorous and hostile manner, march into the southern parts of this kingdom : Now for preventing rebellions and traitorous attempts in time to come ; Be it enacted That from and after the first day of August one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, it shall be lawful for the respective Lords Lieutenants of the several shires above recited, to issue letters of summons in his Majesty's name, thereby commanding and requiring all and every person and persons therein named, to bring in and deliver up, at a certain day in such summons to be prefixed, and at a certain place therein to be mentioned, all and singular his and their arms and warlike weapons, unto such Lord Lieutenant, and to be disposed of in such manner as his Majesty shall appoint ; and if any person shall, by the oaths of one or more credible witness or witnesses, be convicted of having or bearing any arms, or warlike weapons, after the day prefixed in such summons, every such person so convicted, shall forfeit the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, and shall be committed to prison until payment of the said sum ; and if any person,

convicted as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to make payment of the foresaid sum of fifteen pounds sterling, within the space of one calendar month from the date of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to any one or more of his Majesty's justices of the peace, in case he or they shall judge such offender fit to serve his Majesty as a soldier, to cause him to be delivered over to such officers belonging to the forces of his Majesty, who shall be appointed from time to time to receive such men, to serve as soldiers in any of his Majesty's forces in America; for which purpose the respective officers, who shall receive such men, shall then cause the articles of war against mutiny and desertion to be read to them; and from and after reading of the said articles of war, every person so delivered over, to such officer, to serve as a soldier as aforesaid, shall be deemed a listed soldier to all intents and purposes, and shall be subjected to the discipline of war; and in case of desertion shall be punished as a deserter; and in case such offender shall not be judged fit to serve his Majesty as aforesaid, then he shall be imprisoned for the space of six calendar months, and also until he shall give sufficient security for his good behaviour for the space of two years from the giving thereof.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, no man or boy within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, other than such as shall be employed as officers and soldiers in his Majesty's forces, shall, on any pretence whatsoever, wear the clothes commonly called Highland clothes, or any part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland garb; and

that no tartan or party-coloured-plaid or stuff shall be used for great coats, or for upper coats; and if such person shall presume, after the said first day of August, to wear the aforesaid garments, or any part of them, every such person so offending, being thereof convicted, shall suffer imprisonment, without bail, during the space of six months, and no longer; and being convicted for a second offence, shall be liable to be transported to any of his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas, there to remain for the space of seven years.

- (1) Summarize this statute giving its date as accurately as you can.
- (2) Why was this statute directed against the Highlands more than any other part of Great Britain?

143. A. Item, at the request of the Commons of the land of Ireland, be it ordained, enacted and established, That at the next Parliament that there shall be holden by the King's Commandment and licence, wherein amongst other, the King's grace entendeth to have a general resumption of his whole revenues sith the last day of the reign of King Edward the Second, no Parliament be holden hereafter in the said land, but at such season as the King's lieutenant and counsaile there first do certifie the King, under the great seal of that land, the causes and considerations, and all such acts as them seemeth should pass in the same Parliament, and such causes, considerations, and acts affirmed by the King and his counsaile to be good and expedient for the land, and his licence thereupon, as well in

affirmation of the said causes and acts, as to summon the said Parliament under his great seal of England had and obtained; that done, a Parliament to be had and holden after the form and effect afore rehearsed: and if any Parliament be holden in that land hereafter, contrary to the form and provision aforesaid, it be deemed void and of none effect in law.

B. Whereas the House of Lords of Ireland have of late, against law, assumed to themselves a power and jurisdiction to examine, correct and amend the judgments and decrees of the courts of justice in the kingdom of Ireland: Therefore for the better securing of the dependency of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain, May it please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be declared, and be it declared That the same kingdom of Ireland hath been, is, and of right ought to be subordinate unto and dependent upon the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, as being inseparably united and annexed thereunto; and that the King's Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the kingdom and people of Ireland.

C. Whereas an act was passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the First, intituled, An act for the better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain, may it please your most excellent Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted That from and after the passing of this act, the above-mentioned act,

and the several matters and things therein contained, shall be, and is and are hereby repealed.

- (1) Give reasons for the passing of these three statutes.
- (2) Date them as accurately as you can.
- (3) Give any results that you can of the passing of these statutes.

[Tabulate your answers.]

144. His Majesty, God bless him! has now got rid of every man whose former services or present scruples could be supposed to give offence to her Royal Highness the princess dowager of Wales. Her Royal Highness's scheme of government, formed long before her husband's death, is now accomplished. She has succeeded in disuniting every party, and dissolving every connexion; and, by the mere influence of the crown, has formed an administration, such as it is, out of the refuse of them all. There are two leading principles in the politics of St James's, which will account for almost every measure of government since the king's accession. The first is that the prerogative is sufficient to make a lacquey a prime minister, and to maintain him in that post, without any regard to the welfare or to the opinion of the people.—The second is, that none but persons, insignificant in themselves, or of tainted reputation, should be brought into employment. Men of greater consequence and abilities will have opinions of their own, and will not submit to the meddling, unnatural ambitions of a mother, who grasps at unlimited power, at the hazard of her son's destruction.

They will not suffer measures of public utility, which have been resolved upon in council, to be checked and controlled by a secret influence in the closet. Such men consequently will never be called upon but in cases of extreme necessity. When that ceases, they find their places no longer tenable.

If the strongest appearances may be relied on, this lady has now brought her schemes to perfection. Every office in government is filled with men who are known to be her creatures, or by mere cyphers incapable of resistance. Is it conceivable that any thing, less than a determined plan of drawing the whole power of the crown into her own hands, could have collected such an administration as the present?—Who is Lord North?—The son of a poor unknown earl;—who four years ago was a needy commissioner of the Treasury for the benefit of a subsistence, and who would have accepted a commission of hackney coaches upon the same terms. The politics of Carlton House—Finances picked up in Mr Grenville's ante-chamber, and the elocution of a Demosthenes, endeavouring to speak plain with pebbles in his mouth, form the stuffing of that figure, that calls itself minister, that does homage to the princess dowager and says "Madam, I am your man."

- (1) Concerning what period of English history was the above written? Give your reasons.
- (2) Comment on the attitude of the writer to the government.
- (3) Do you consider the views expressed to be correct?
- (4) Can you give illustrations of the working of the "two principles"?

145. Whereas the raising or keeping a standing Army within this Kingdom in time of peace unless it be with the consent of Parliament is against law. And whereas, it is judged necessary by this present Parliament That several of the Forces which are now on foot should be continued and others raised for the safety of the Kingdom, for the Common Defence of the Protestant Religion and for the preservation of the liberties of Europe.

And, whereas, no man may be forejudged of Life or Limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment by Martial Law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his Peers, and according to the known and established Laws of this Realm. Yet nevertheless it being requisite for retaining such forces as are or shall be raised during this exigence of Affairs in their duty an exact Discipline be observed. And that Soldiers who shall Mutiny or stir up Sedition or shall desert their Majesties' Service be brought to a more exemplary and speedy Punishment than the usual forms of law will allow.

Be it therefore enacted etc.

- (1) What is the statute of which this is the preamble?
Give your reasons.
- (2) Why was it drawn up? and when?
- (3) What constitutional effect does it have?
- (4) Of what arguments might the opponents of the bill make use?

146. Be it enacted, That every person or persons who shall keep any public or private school or seminary, or teach and instruct any youth as tutor or schoolmaster, within that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed,

before such person or persons shall have subscribed so much of the said declaration and acknowledgement, as is before recited, and shall have had and obtained a licence from the respective archbishop, bishop, or ordinary of the place, under his seal of office (for which the party shall pay one shilling, and no more over and above the duties payable to Her Majesty for the same) and shall be lawfully convicted, upon an information, presentment or indictment, in any of Her Majesty's courts, or at the Assizes, shall be committed to the common gaol there to remain without bail or mainprize for the space of three months, to commence from the time that such person or persons shall be received into the said gaol.

Provided always That no licence shall be granted by any archbishop, bishop, or ordinary, unless the person or persons who shall sue for the same, shall produce a certificate of his or their having received the Sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, in some parish church, within the space of one year next before the grant of such licence, under the hand of the minister and one of the church-wardens of the said parish, nor until such person or persons shall have taken or subscribed the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and abjuration, as appointed by law, and shall have made and subscribed the declaration against transubstantiation.

- (1) When and why was this act passed?
- (2) What would be the attitude of (a) a Whig, (b) a Tory to the act?
- (3) From this statute what do you gather were the views of the government?
- (4) What principle of the Constitution of to-day is broken by this statute?

147. For further limiting or reducing the number of officers capable of sitting in the House of Commons, Be it enacted, That from and after the dissolution or other determination of this present parliament, no person who shall be commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, or commissioners of the navy or victualling offices, nor any deputies or clerks in any of the said offices, or in any of the several offices following; that is to say, The office of Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of the Treasury, or of the auditor of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, or of the tellers of the Exchequer, or of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or of the Lord High Admiral, or of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, or of the paymasters of the army, or of the navy, or of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State [etc. etc.] shall be capable of being elected, or of sitting or voting as a member of the House of Commons, in any parliament which shall be hereafter summoned and holden.

And be it further enacted, That if any person hereby disabled shall nevertheless be returned as a member such election and return are hereby enacted and declared to be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

- (1) What is the aim of this statute?
- (2) Suggest occasions, with reasons, when such an act would be passed.

148. A. Buonaparte to the Pacha of Egypt.

On board L'Orient. 12 Messidor.

The Executive Directory of the French republic have frequently applied to the Sublime Porte to demand the punishment of the Beys of Egypt, who oppressed with their vexations the merchants of France.

But the Sublime Porte declared, that the Beys, an avaricious and fickle race, refused to listen to the principles of justice, and not only that the Porte did not authorize these insults, but withdrew their protection from the persons by whom they were committed.

The French republic has resolved to send a powerful army, to put an end to the exactions of the Beys of Egypt, in the same manner as it has several times [been] compelled, during the present century, to take measures against the Beys of Tunis and Algiers. You, who ought to be the masters of the Beys, and yet are kept at Cairo, without power or authority, you ought to regard my arrival with pleasure. You are, doubtless, already apprised that I come not to attempt anything against Alcoran or the Sultan. You know that the French nation is the only ally which the Sultan has in Europe. Come then and meet me, and curse along with me the impious race of the Beys.

BUONAPARTE.

B. To the Pacha of Egypt.

L'Orient. 13 Messidor.

The Beys have oppressed our merchants with vexation; I am come to demand reparation. To-morrow I shall be in Alexandria. You ought to feel no uneasiness; you belong to our grand friend, the Sultan; conduct yourself accordingly. But if you commit the least hostility against the French army, I shall treat you as an enemy; and for this you must be accountable, as it is far from my heart and from my intentions.

BUONAPARTE.

C. To the Pacha of Cairo.

Headquarters at Cairo. 2 Fructidor.
6th year.

The intention of the French republic in taking possession of Egypt, is to drive out the Mamelucks, who were both rebels to the Porte, and declared enemies to the French government. At present, when master of it by the signal victory which its army has gained, its intention is to preserve to the Pacha of the Grand Seignior his revenues and appointment. I beg then you will assure the Porte that it will suffer no kind of loss, and I will take care it shall continue to receive the tribute heretofore paid to it.

BUONAPARTE.

D. The unexampled series of our naval triumphs has received fresh splendour from the memorable and decisive action in which a detachment of my fleet, under the command of Rear-admiral Lord Nelson, attacked and almost totally destroyed a superior force of the enemy, strengthened by every advantage of situation: by this great and brilliant victory, an enterprise, of which the injustice, perfidy, and extravagance, had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable interests of the British Empire, has, in the first instance, been turned to the confusion of its authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France has afforded an opening which, if improved by suitable exertions on the part of other powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

- (1) Comment on Napoleon's version of the reason for the French occupation of Egypt.
- (2) Comment on this extract from a speech of George III referring to the same.
- (3) Was this "opening" improved "by suitable exertions on the part of the other powers"?
- (4) Can you explain the dates?

149. At last, after an interval of above eleven weeks, the Ministry was settled, and kissed hands on the 29th. The Duke of Newcastle returned to the Treasury, with Legge for his Chancellor of the Exchequer. Pitt and Lord Holderness were Secretaries of State. Lord Temple had the Privy Seal in the room of Lord Gower, who was made Master of the Horse, the Duke of Dorset being set aside, but with a pension of £3000 a year, added to his Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. On Lord George Sackville the King put a flat negative. Fox accepted the Pay-Office, professing great content, and that he should offend neither in thought, word nor deed. Both Newcastle and Pitt acted wisely in permitting him to enjoy this place: he was tied up from giving them any trouble and while serving for interest under Pitt, how much did it exalt the latter!

- (1) What ministry is being formed? Account for the delay of eleven weeks.
- (2) What can you gather from this extract as to the power of the Crown?
- (3) What do you know of the work of this combination of ministers?

150. On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the globe, the blood of the column of Fontenoy, the blood of the mountaineers who were slaughtered at Culloden. The evils produced by his wickedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown ; and, in order that he might rob a neighbour whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America.

Comment on this statement and explain any necessary allusions.

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